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# FREEMASONRY



## A WAY OF LIFE



# Masonic Hall.

Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 26, 1887.

A Stated Meeting of

**Carbondale Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M.,**

will be held at **M**asonic Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, 1887,  
at 7.30 o'clock. Work in F. & A. degree.

You are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M.

H. B. WILBUR Sec.



# JERMYN'S BLOCK.

A grand and imposing edifice on Dundaff street is appropriately an absorbing topic of conversation. When Mr. Jermyrn broke ground for this building, no one had the remotest idea that such a noble monument of architectural beauty would ever be erected in Carbondale. On the ground it is fifty by ninety feet. It has a fifty-foot frontage and is four stories high. The stories are marked off by belt courses of light colored stone and the walls are ornamented with plain and blocked pilasters. All the windows have semi-circular heads with stone arches, the keys of which are very neat, and the side blocks are scroll curved. The whole exterior is painted and sanded in colors to suit the stone. The two store fronts are imposing, being gotten up in the best modern style with large plate glass windows and ornamental cornice. In the centre of the front is a grand entrance, six feet wide. This vestibule is covered with one large stone, the sides of the walls are neatly panelled as well as the arch overhead. Above the outside is a very pretty balcony and on each side of this block pilasters rise neatly to the cornice where they are united by an arch with stone capitals and key-stone. Below the stone belt course of the third story is the sign, "Jermyrn's Block" in raised letters. A very substantial belt and ornamental cornice runs across the front and on the one side of the building that shows to good advantage.

From the cornice rises a fine Mansard roof. In the centre of the facade a lofty square tower lifts its bold proportions, the lower point of which is finished with double pilasters and a handsome dental cornice, and is crowned with an elaborate and profusely gilded cresting. A similar cresting in blue and gold runs around the entire roof. The dormer windows on either side of the tower and at the sides of the roof, set off the upper part of the building to excellent advantage. The double doors in the front entrance are massive and magnificent. The bronze trimmings are superb, and the graining is excellent. Over these doors is a fine circular head light, on which is designed to paint the legend "Masonic Hall." Ascending the head stairway, the second story is reached, which is finished off into two commodious dwellings, furnished with all the modern conveniences of water and gas. Turning to the right at the top of these stairs, you pass through a large door-way that leads to the second stair-way. At the top of these, you notice a fine gas bracket, and turning through either the right or left hand door-way you enter a splendid suit of ante-rooms to the Masonic Hall. To your left are the rooms designed for the Blue Lodge, and those on the opposite side belong to the Commandery and Chapter. They are grained to imitate black walnut and specked maple, and all of them are carpeted and furnished in excellent taste. Over these rooms are the Commandery and Chapter room, which are to be fitted up in superb style.

After enjoying an agreeable stroll through

these rooms, you enter the hall through one of the ponderous doors; on the threshold you pause a moment to find fitting words with which to express your astonished delight, for you feel as if you were entering a magnificent Grecian temple of the purest Doric. The dimensions are sixty-five by forty-eight feet, and twenty-one feet and six inches from floor to ceiling. The walls are adorned with richly fluted Doric pilasters, over which is an elaborate entablature and richly moulded cornice. The dental course with its light and dark shades, is perfectly exquisite. The panelling of the ceiling is a model of neatness, and the four ornate centres are something new; pendant from which are four gorgeous twelve-light chandeliers.

At the east end of the hall two three-light brackets project from the pilasters. The desks are also supplied with pretty gas lights, making in all some fifty-six gas jets, which when lighted, will produce the grandest effect.

Below the bases of the pilasters are black walnut pedestals and between these, the walls are finished with black walnut and maple wainscoting, with heavy base and cap mouldings of black walnut. The window and door casings are of black walnut and maple, and all in the Doric style. The architraves and pediments are very fine. In the centre of the pediments are bold shields with a swell panel of maple, on which 249, the number of the lodge is carved. The platforms and stages are in keeping with the rest of the work and go around the entire hall. The floor between the platforms is covered with a costly Brussels carpet, which has a wide blue border. The platforms and steps are all covered with carpet of a color to make a pleasing contrast. The settees, with their blue plush cushions, look comfortable and elegant. The Master's and Warden's chairs are *ne-plus-ultra*; they are a marvel of design and workmanship, as well as the desks, which are all made to correspond with the architecture of the room. The entire furniture is said to have cost upwards of five thousand dollars.

It is a pleasure to stand and admire the many objects of superb taste and beauty in this unsurpassed hall; truly it is a monument to the liberality and public spirit of the builder, whose name was previously associated with important improvements in our valley, and which will be remembered with grateful pleasure when he has finished his many works of usefulness among us.

F. J. Amsden, the architect of this noble pile and all its interior arrangements, in so correctly carrying out the wishes of Mr. Jermyrn, has achieved a lasting and splendid success.

F. J. Amsden is the architect who designed and built Carbondale's Masonic Hall.





John Jermyn was born in Suffolk, England, October 27, 1825. In the spring of 1847, he sailed for America, where he entered into an agreement with Judge Birdseye of New York City for the working of his mines at Archbald. He did so with great success. In 1875, John Jermyn entered into a contract with the Gibson estate for the mining of their lands two miles up the Lackawanna River, at Rushdale. This he also did with great success. In 1860, Jermyn built Breaker No. 1, which produced 600 tons of coal a day, with 300 men and boys employed in the breaker. In 1867, he built Breaker No. 2, which produced 800 tons a day. Near the breaker, on what is now Chestnut Street, he built a four-story mill, which turned out 100 barrels of Valley Star Flour and 20 tons of feed a day. On the west side of the Lackawanna River, at the corner of what is now Bridge Street and



Washington Avenue, the Jermyn Company Store was located. When the borough of Gibsonburg was incorporated in 1869, it was thought fitting that it should bear the name of the estate on which it was founded, hence the name Gibsonburg. In 1873, the name of the borough was changed to Jermyn. In 1851, John Jermyn married Susan Knight of Cornwall, England, and they were the parents of ten children (Joseph, Willie, Frank, Myron, George, Walter, Edward, Emma, Susan, and John). In 1882, John Jermyn sold his anthracite mine to the D&H Canal Co. and moved to Scranton, where he died on May 29, 1902. His earthly remains are interred in the Jermyn mausoleum in the Dunmore Cemetery, Dunmore, PA.





JERMYN



## Opening of Masonic Hall.

Processions, Music, Orations,  
Banquet and Ball.

### A GRAND GALA DAY.

Thursday of this week, April 22nd, 1875, will ever be memorable in the history of our town, as the day of the Dedication of the New Masonic Hall. It will also be a "red letter day," a bright spot, an important era, to be looked back upon by the Masonic Fraternity with pride and pleasure. We gave last week a very full description of the imposing "Jermyn Block," in which this beautiful hall is situated, hence will now speak only of the dedication. The necessary arrangements were placed in the hands of very competent committees, and were carried out in the best manner.

#### THE COMMITTEES.

The committees were—

The Masonic Hall Committee: Joseph Birkett, President; C. O. Mellen, Secretary; J. B. Van Bergen, Treasurer; Thomas Orchard, J. H. Bagley, George Burrell, John Scurry, Wm. R. Baker, David Moses.

Committee of Arrangements: W. L. Yarrington, W. M.; M. Jordan, S. W.; H. B. Wilbur, J. W.; C. O. Mellen, Sec'y; John Jermyn, J. H. Bagley, Thomas Orchard, Joseph Birkett, John Scurry, George Burrell, W. R. Baker, David Moses.

Reception Committee: W. L. Yarrington, W. M.; M. Jordan, S. W.; H. B. Wilbur, J. W.; E. Y. Davis, J. H. Bagley, W. Burr, Thomas M. Lindsey.

Floor Managers: E. W. Mills, Charles Cooper, George Burrell, J. Alexander, Jr., Wm. McMullen, John Scurry.

The neighboring Lodges represented by visiting brethren, were—

Coeur de Lion Commandery, Scranton; Dieu de Vent Commandery, Wilkes-Barre; Union Lodge, Peter Williamson Lodge and Schiller Lodge, Scranton; Hiram Lodge, Providence; Plymouth Lodge, Plymouth; Kingsbury Lodge, Olyphant; Hyde Park Lodge, Hyde Park; Aurora Lodge, Jermyn; Honesdale Lodge, Honesdale; Eastern Star Lodge, Philadelphia.

These were conducted to the old lodge room of Carbondale Lodge, at Cambrian Hall, and formed in procession in full regalia with Carbondale Lodge, the honored host, and were escorted through the principal streets of the town by Palestine Commandery of this city, conducted by Wm. R. Baker, Eminent Commander, ably assisted by E. W. Mills, Captain-General, and others.

The officers of Carbondale Lodge appeared in new and very beautiful regalia on the occasion, presented by Hon. J. B. Van Bergen.

At the Hall, D. D. Grand Master Kingsbury presided, assisted by Wm. L. Yarrington, W. M. of Carbondale Lodge, and others. The Hall was well filled with a most intelligent audience, embracing not only the hundreds of the members of the order participating, but ladies and prominent citizens of the town and vicinity as invited guests.

The audience was at once called to order



The audience was at once called to order by Grand Master Kingsbury, and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was introduced as the

ORATOR OF THE DAY.

He commenced with an apology for coming before so intelligent an audience on so interesting an occasion without an elaborate written address, one creditable to himself, worthy of the audience, and worthy of their noble order. He gave as the reason for this, that he had only two days before received permission from the Grand Master to address them on the occasion. He regretted that he was thus obliged to trust to the inspiration of the moment for what he might say. But, the apology over, the "inspiration of the moment" seemed to serve him well, for his address was able, excellent in matter, and in manner it is very well known that few men living surpass him as a speaker.

He gave no definite date for the introduction of Masonry in the world, but commenced with the undisputed fact that for many centuries it has had a firm and honored place in all civilized and christian countries. In America, it was first introduced in Boston about 1739, and in Philadelphia in 1741, and it embraced in its membership the heroes, patriots and sages of the Revolution—such men as Washington, the 'Father of his Country,' the lamented hero General Warren, Grand Master of the order in Massachusetts, and that staunch old patriot Benjamin Franklin, Grand Master of the order in Pennsylvania. He spoke effectively of the great features of the order, inculcating our duty to God, our duty to our fellow men, our duty to the State, and our duty to ourselves. Upon these Masonry was founded, and it taught fraternity and justice among men irrespective of creed. They were not allowed to speak of their good deeds, deeds of charity and benevolence, but they were like the dew of Heaven, silently, but effectively blessing the world. In any civilized and christianized country in the world, a Mason would find friends, to whom he could make himself understood, even if he did not understand a word of their language or they of his.

Many other points were alluded to in the speaker's best style, which we are unable to notice. He concluded in about forty minutes, leaving an excellent impression upon the audience.

Grand Master Kingsbury arose and said, that it was not often that a Lodge after an existence of 25 years could possess so fine a Hall as this beautiful one of Carbondale Lodge, or that at the opening of such a Hall that the first man initiated in the Lodge should be present as was now the case—Bro. James Ruthven, formerly of this city, now of Scranton. He called upon him for some remarks, to which he appropriately responded. Past Master John Robertson Esq., formerly of this city, now of Providence was called out, and responded in some excellent remarks. He alluded to the principles of Masonry, as conducive to the improvement and best interests of mankind, and to the universality of the order, enabling one to find friends among strangers and people of whose language one could not understand one word. He said it had so served him on the continent of Europe.

Ex-Mayor Monies of Scranton was called for, but did not respond.



Ex-Mayor Monies of Scranton was called for, but did not respond.

Grand Master Kingsbury said that on this interesting and auspicious occasion the City of Scranton sent greetings and congratulations to the City of Carbondale, and would express herself through his Honor, her Mayor, Brother McKune. Mr. McKune gracefully ascended the platform saying, that this seemed to be a dangerous place to be in, and that preceding his very able address Bro. Wright apologized for appearing before them with having but two days for preparation and he had not had two minutes. His remarks were well timed, and he recommended the principles of the order as entirely beneficent and salutary, and warned all against opposing them as they would thus array themselves against the best interests of mankind.

James Huthven Esq., again took the platform to relate an incident, illustrating the benefits of Masonry. He said that soon after he had conferred the third, or Master Mason's degree in Carbondale Lodge, on ex-Mayor Monies of Scranton, he (Bro. Monies) started for California by the overland route. While crossing "the Plains" his party were surrounded by Indians in a suspicious way.

[last line]: surrounded by Indians in a suspicious way



the evening and enjoyed a delightful promenade concert. A more pleasing spectacle was never presented in our town, the Hall seeming to the participants to be enchanted and in a blaze of splendor and enjoyment.

The supper was prepared by G. W. Sweigart, and was the most superb one ever seen here. The tables were loaded with the choicest delicacies—and although seating 150 persons, were pretty well filled three times successively. The tables were not only well filled with luxuries, but were so beautifully decorated that the eye was also feasted and the happiness rendered complete.

After supper a portion of the assemblage repaired to Keystone Hall, where arrangement had been made for

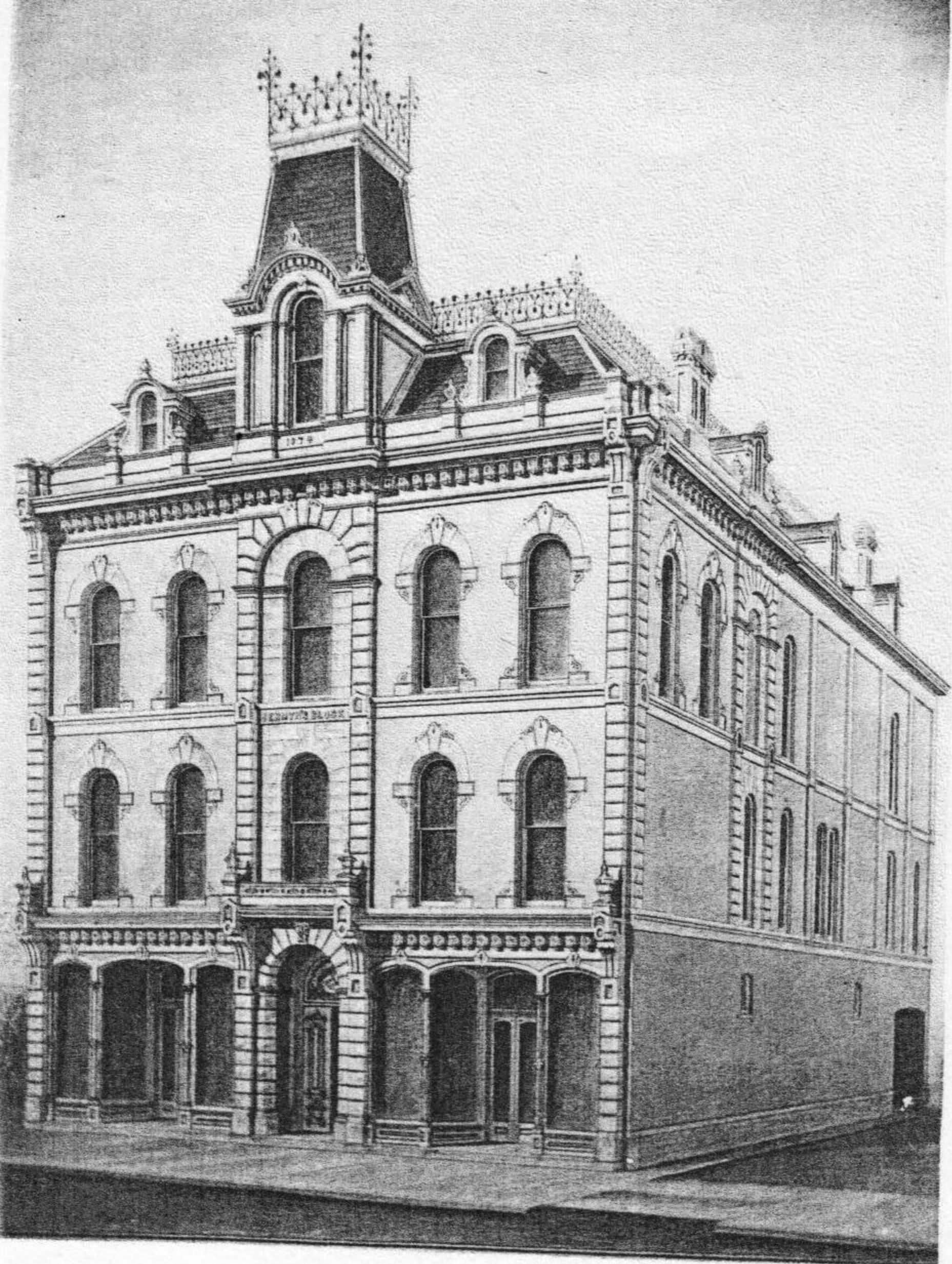
#### A GRAND BALL.

This lasted until five o'clock A. M., and closed the festivities of the opening of the new Masonic Hall, most agreeably to the participants.

The weather vouchsafed was as auspicious as possible for these interesting exercises, and nothing occurred to mar, in any way, the enjoyment. It seemed to be a day of unalloyed pleasure, and as such, we trust, will be remembered by all.

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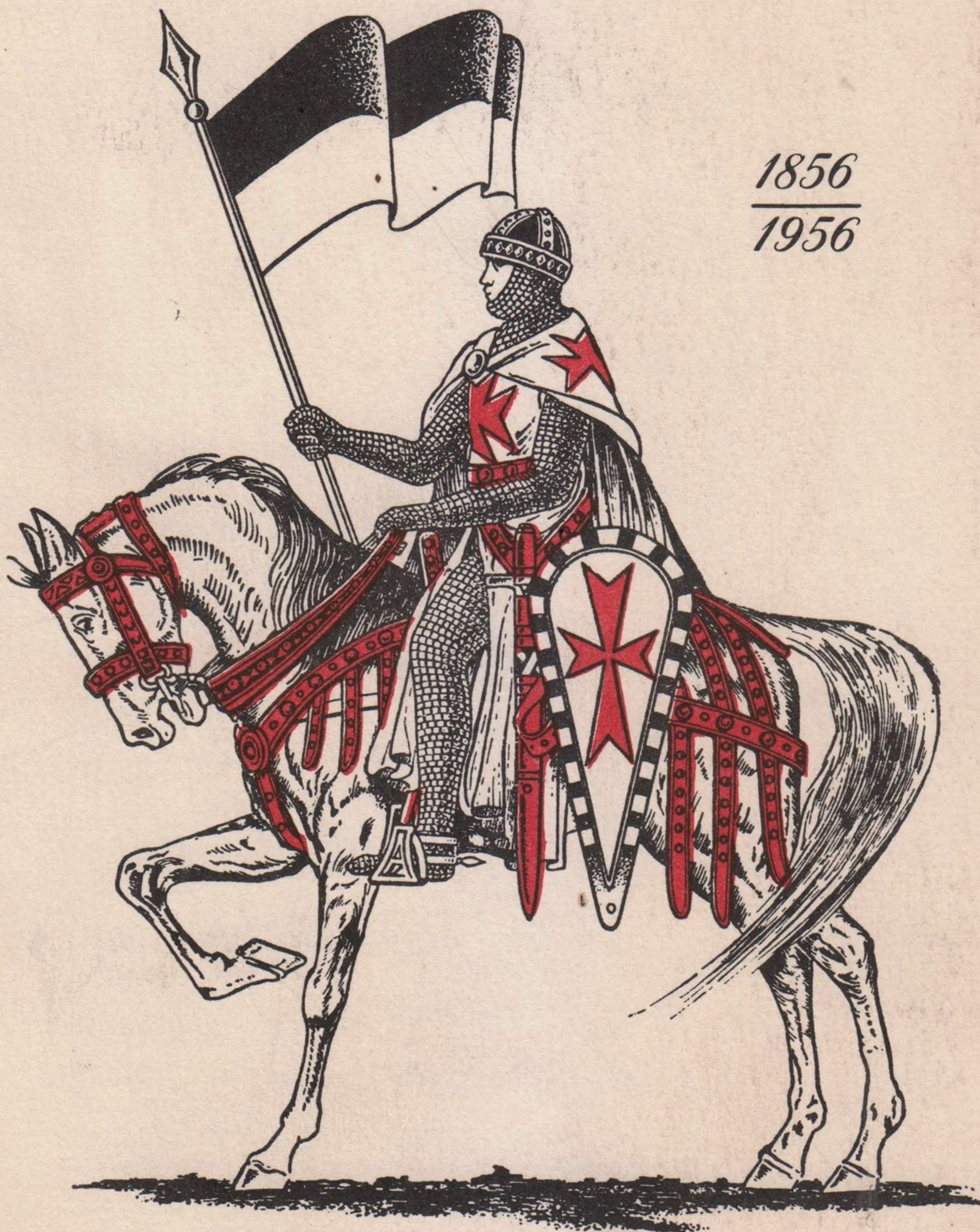
MASONIC TEMPLE

Cassato's  
2325



*100th  
Anniversary*

*1856  
1956*



PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 14

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Carbondale, Pennsylvania



# *100th Anniversary*

JUNE 11, A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

PALESTINE COMMANDERY NO. 14

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR



Chartered

June 11, A.D. 1856, A.O. 738

Constituted

June 20, A.D. 1856, A.O. 738





ASYLUM

MASONIC TEMPLE, CARBONDALE, PA.

1875 - 1956



## CHARTER MEMBERS

William R. Baker	Samuel E. Bilger	Washington Burr
Almon Crocker	Alfred Dart	William W. Davies
George L. Dickson	John L. Gore	Philo C. Gritman
William N. Moonies		William Root



## OFFICERS, A.D. 1856, A.O. 738

John L. Gore	Eminent Commander
Philo C. Gritman	Generalissimo
William N. Moonies	Captain General
Samuel E. Bilger	Senior Warden
Alfred Dart	Junior Warden
William R. Baker	Prelate
William W. Davies	Treasurer
Almon Crocker	Recorder
Washington Burr	Standard Bearer
George L. Dickson	Sword Bearer
William Root	Warder





## COMMANDERY HISTORY

In the Spring of 1856 a group of eleven Sir Knights affiliated with other Commanderies made application to the M. E. Sir Charles E. Blumenthal, Grand Commander, for a Dispensation to open a new Commandery or Encampment, as it was then called, to be known as Palestine Encampment. The Dispensation was granted on May 1, 1856 and on June 11, 1856 a Charter was issued by the Grand Encampment to Palestine Encampment No. 10 to meet in Carbondale, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. On June 20, 1856, a meeting was held and Palestine Encampment No. 10 was duly constituted with the eleven Charter Members whose names appear on page three, with Em. Sir John L. Gore as first Commander, Sir Philo C. Gritman as Generalissimo, Sir William N. Moonies as Captain General and other officers as listed on page three.

At this time there were two Grand Encampments in Pennsylvania - one claiming authority from the Grand Encampment of the United States, the other from the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. On February 12, 1857, delegates appointed by the two Grand Encampments claiming jurisdiction in Pennsylvania assembled in the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia to draft resolutions which, when adopted, would unite the two Grand Encampments then existing in Pennsylvania into the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. The action of the delegates was unanimous and the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania was formed with the R. E. Sir William W. Wilson as first Grand Commander. The subordinate Commanderies numbering fifteen having ratified these proceedings and also the Constitution agreed upon by the delegates, R. E. Sir William W. Wilson on June 1, 1857, issued a proclamation renumbering the subordinate commanderies according to the date of their respective organization. In this re-numbering, Palestine Encampment No. 10 became Palestine Commandery No. 14. To-day the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania is comprised of ninety-three subordinate Commanderies with an aggregate membership of approximately 28,500 Sir Knights.

Four members of Palestine Commandery resigned to become Charter Members of Coeur De Lion Commandery No. 17 chartered on June 23, 1858 to meet in Scranton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Sir Knight Robert C. Simpson, knighted in Palestine Commandery May 15, 1857, was the first Commander, while Sir Knight William H. Perkins also knighted in Palestine Commandery on May 15, 1857, was the second Commander. It is also of interest to note that Em. Sir Robert C. Simpson resigned from Coeur De Lion Commandery to become the first Commander of Tyagaghton Commandery No. 28 at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania on July 5, 1867.



## COMMANDERY HISTORY (Continued)

Sixteen members of Palestine Commandery resigned to become Charter Members of Savona Commandery No. 89 at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Savona Commandery was constituted on September 26, 1913, with Sir Knight Silas A. McMullen, Jr., knighted in Palestine Commandery on April 20, 1906, as the first Commander; while Sir Knight N. Frank Frailey, knighted in Palestine Commandery on October 2, 1908, was the second Commander.

Palestine Commandery is fortunate in having three of its Past Commanders attain high rank in the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. Em. Sir John L. Gore, first Commander of Palestine, was elected Grand Generalissimo in 1858; Em. Sir Joseph Alexander, Jr., twenty-first Commander of Palestine, was elected Grand Commander on May 26, 1885; Em. Sir Roswell Silas McMullen, sixty-fifth Commander of Palestine, was elected Deputy Grand Commander on May 27, 1942, but was prevented from becoming Grand Commander the following year by his untimely death which occurred on July 1, 1942. Other Past Commanders of Palestine have from time to time attained various appointive offices in the Grand Commandery.

Membership statistics of Palestine Commandery are as follows: -

June 20, 1856	-	11 Charter Members
June 20, 1875	-	55 Members. Masonic Temple occupied
June 20, 1881	-	71 Members. 25th Anniversary
June 20, 1906	-	113 Members. 50th Anniversary
June 20, 1931	-	277 Members. 75th Anniversary
June 20, 1932	-	280 Members. Maximum Enrollment
June 20, 1956	-	222 Members. 100th Anniversary

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple on Salem Avenue, Carbondale, Pennsylvania. The Temple has been in constant Masonic use since 1875 by Carbondale Lodge No. 249, meeting on the first Wednesday evening of each month; Eureka Royal Arch Chapter No. 179 meeting on the second Wednesday evening; and Palestine Commandery No. 14 Knights Templar meeting on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month. Palestine Chapter, Order of DeMolay also uses the meeting room on the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

The Craftsmen Club Rooms are located on the second floor of the building. The Club Rooms are also used by the Women's Auxiliary to Palestine Commandery No. 14, meeting on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month and by the Order of Eastern Star, meeting on the third Wednesday evening of each month.



## HISTORY

### THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY to PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 14

In December 1928, the officers of Palestine Commandery considered the advisability of forming a Women's Auxiliary. The wives of the local Sir Knights were invited to a meeting at which the plan was laid before them. The women were definitely interested and a committee was selected to gather information which should be presented at a later date.

An organization meeting was held on February 5, 1929. Officers were nominated and a committee was appointed to draw up proposed By-Laws.

On May 22, 1929, the Women's Auxiliary to Palestine Commandery was actually born. A set of By-Laws was adopted; officers were elected; and the Craftsmen Club opened its rooms to the organization for meetings which were to be held monthly on the night of the Commandery meeting.

At an early meeting, Eminent Sir Roswell S. McMullen gave an interesting and informative talk on the History of the Knights Templar, so that the newly organized women might better understand their reason for being.

At another meeting, a gavel was presented by Eminent Sir Edgar C. Ely, made of maple wood from a tree on his farm.

By 1933, the membership of the Auxiliary had increased from the small group of Charter Members to an enrollment of one hundred and eleven.

Article II of the By-Laws states the purpose of the Auxiliary as follows:

"The object of the Auxiliary shall be to advance the interests of Palestine Commandery No. 14 and to promote sociability among the members and their families."

As one studies the growth and development of the Women's Auxiliary through the years, it is happily evident that the organization has remained faithful to its purpose.

In co-operation with the Sir Knights, the Women's Auxiliary has assisted in entertaining many visiting Masonic groups, serving dinners and lunches. The Sir Knights and their ladies have planned and carried through many successful social events, including large card parties, and dances on Hallowe'en, New Year's Eve, and Easter Monday.



## THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY HISTORY (Continued)

The Women's Auxiliary has given substantial gifts each year to the Commandery at the time of Installation. These gifts have been made possible by the successful carrying out of a wide variety of money-making schemes including card parties, food sales, rummage sales, an auction and a white-elephant sale, readings, concerts, candlelight teas, covered dish suppers, and the selling of commodities. Many dinners have been served for the Blue Lodge and the Chapter. The Auxiliary has held an annual Birthday Party at which time each member gives the equivalent of her age in pennies. At one time, a U.S. War Bond was chanced off.

The success of these financial ventures may best be judged by listing the gifts which were thus made possible.

In 1930, the Auxiliary presented to the Commandery a very beautiful carved lectern and a Bible. That same year, they recovered the chairs in the Craftsmen Club Rooms.

In 1931, the Auxiliary purchased new robes for the Knights Templar officers, and presented the Craftsmen Club with flat silverware.

In 1932, the Auxiliary bought new belts for the Templar officers and had the swords refinished. For the Craftsmen Club, they gave new draperies, a kitchen rug, and card tables and chairs.

From 1933, on, a new policy was adopted. Gifts of money only were made annually. From 1933 to 1956, the Auxiliary has given \$4975.00 to the Commandery; \$875.00 to the Craftsmen Club; and \$1390.00 to the Masonic Hall Association.

Small amounts have also been given to Palestine Chapter, Order of DeMolay. An annual contribution has been made to the local Chapter of the American Red Cross. During World War II, the women made Red Cross kits for the soldiers.

According to the By-Laws of the organization, whenever possible, the wife of the Commander has served as President of the Auxiliary. The women who have given a year each to the service of the Auxiliary and the Commandery as President are listed on page eight.

A Past President's Pin has been presented to each President on her retirement as a token of appreciation.

So long as Palestine Commandery No. 14 is in existence, we hope that the Women's Auxiliary will continue to live and thrive and serve.



## P R E S I D E N T S

### THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY to PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 14

1929	Mrs. Kenneth H. Colville
1930	Mrs. Arthur L. Chase
1931	Mrs. Claude E. Olver
1932	Mrs. Fahy H. Ely
1933	Mrs. David E. Atkinson
1934	Miss Louise L. Roemmelmeyer
1935	Mrs. Edmund J. Lewis
1936	Mrs. Garfield G. Thomas
1937	Mrs. Horace G. Likeley
1938	Mrs. Stanley H. Smith
1939	Mrs. Thomas M. Evans
1940	Mrs. Franklin G. Ball
1941	Mrs. Everett H. Stephens
1942	Mrs. Edmund J. Lewis
1943	Mrs. Kenneth E. Robinson
1944	Mrs. Roswell S. McMullen, Jr.
1945	Mrs. R. Spencer Curtis
1946	Mrs. Clarence O. Wilce
1947	Mrs. William J. Fletcher
1948	Mrs. H. LeRoy Snow
1949	Mrs. Earl W. Kase
1950	Mrs. Fred M. Crozier
1951	Mrs. Rexford M. Bell
1952	Mrs. Arthur R. Emmett
1953	Mrs. Charles G. Barnes
1954	Mrs. Paul Sydoriak
1955	Mrs. Thomas J. Gill
1956	Mrs. William D. Geesey



THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY to PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 14

OFFICERS, 1956



MRS. WILLIAM D. GEESEY  
PRESIDENT



MRS. CHARLES R. ISGER  
VICE-PRESIDENT



MRS. FRED'K H. BARTHOLOMAY  
TREASURER



MISS MARY E. CHASE  
SECRETARY



# EMINENT COMMANDERS

A.D. 1856, A.O. 738 to A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

1	Em. Sir	John L. Gore	1856	52	" "	Horace G. Likeley	1907
2	" "	Philo C. Gritman	1857	53	" "	Eugene L. Hudson	1908
3	" "	William R. Baker	1858	54	" "	Edgar C. Ely	1909
4	" "	George L. Dickson	1859	55	" "	Frank G. Winter	1910
5	" "	Samuel E. Bilger	1860	56	" "	G. Frank Couch	1911
6	" "	Samuel E. Bilger	1861	57	" "	Jessie J. Rounds	1912
7	" "	Samuel E. Bilger	1862	58	" "	Harry A. Oday	1913
8	" "	Samuel E. Bilger	1863	59	" "	Garrett E. Gardner	1914
9	" "	William R. Baker	1864	60	" "	John N. Gelder	1915
10	" "	Joseph B. Van Bergen	1865	61	" "	Oscar G. Morgan	1916
11	" "	Joseph B. Van Bergen	1866	62	" "	William R. Morss	1917
12	" "	Hiram Marsh	1867	63	" "	Maurice K. Reynolds	1918
13	" "	Hiram Marsh	1868	64	" "	William J. Baker	1919
14	" "	Washington Burr	1869	65	V. Em. Sir	Roswell Silas McMullen	1920
15	" "	George Burrell	1870	66	Em. Sir	C. Franklin Herbert	1921
16	" "	Joseph B. Van Bergen	1871	67	" "	Claude E. Olver	1922
17	" "	Edward Y. Davis	1872	68	" "	Andrew S. Hubbard	1923
18	" "	Thomas M. Lindsay	1873	69	" "	William Oswald James	1924
19	" "	Thomas M. Lindsay	1874	70	" "	Stanley H. Smith	1925
20	" "	William R. Baker	1875	71	" "	Frank S. Hauenstein	1926
21	R. Em. Sir	Joseph Alexander, Jr.	1876	72	" "	Walter T. Fletcher	1927
22	Em. Sir	Edward W. Mills	1877	† 73	" "	Fred'k H. Bartholomay	1928
23	" "	Henry B. Wilbur	1878	74	" "	Kenneth H. Colville	1929
24	" "	Charles O. Mellon	1879	75	" "	Clell Anderson	1930
25	" "	Gustave F. Swigert	1880	76	" "	George A. Bonner	1931
26	" "	Sumner D. Davis	1881	77	" "	Fahy H. Ely	1932
27	" "	George S. Kimball	1882	† 78	" "	David E. Atkinson	1933
28	" "	W. A. Weaver	1883	79	" "	Lee H. Becker	1934
29	" "	William L. Yarrington	1884	80	" "	Edison M. Giles	1935
30	" "	Charles McMullen	1885	81	" "	Garfield G. Thomas	1936
31	" "	John W. Dimock	1886	82	" "	Harlow E. Ward	1937
32	" "	David R. Nicol	1887	83	" "	Walter C. May	1938
33	" "	Silas A. McMullen, Sr.	1888	84	" "	Thomas M. Evans	1939
34	" "	John M. Stewart	1889	85	" "	Franklin G. Ball	1940
35	" "	John O. Miles	1890	86	" "	Everett H. Stephens	1941
36	" "	William D. Evans	1891	87	" "	Edmund J. Lewis	1942
37	" "	Robert Carter	1892	88	" "	Kenneth E. Robinson	1943
38	" "	Frank E. Dennis	1893	89	" "	Roswell Stelle McMullen	1944
39	" "	Sanford J. Engle	1894	90	" "	R. Spencer Curtis	1945
40	" "	George M. Patterson	1895	91	" "	Oliver H. Shifler	1946
41	" "	William H. Hollenback	1896	92	" "	William J. Fletcher	1947
42	" "	Henry Carter	1897	93	" "	H. LeRoy Snow	1948
43	" "	Samuel T. Sly	1898	† 94	" "	Earl W. Kase	1949
44	" "	Frank Roemmelmeyer	1899	95	" "	Fred M. Crosier	1950
45	" "	Robert M. Vannan	1900	96	" "	Warren D. Geary	1951
46	" "	J. P. A. Tingley	1901	97	" "	Charles E. Smith	1952
47	" "	John B. Shannon	1902	98	" "	Charles G. Barnes	1953
48	" "	Walter A. Spencer	1903	99	" "	Paul Sydoriak	1954
49	" "	John Kuhbach	1904	100	" "	Thomas J. Gill	1955
50	" "	Ambrose E. Tiffany	1905	101	" "	William D. Geesey	1956
51	" "	John M. Harvey	1906				

† Knight, York Cross of Honour



## LIVING PAST COMMANDERS

A.D. 1856, A.O. 738 to A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

● Em. Sir Garrett E. Gardner	Em. Sir Thomas M. Evans
Em. Sir Maurice K. Reynolds	Em. Sir Franklin G. Ball
Em. Sir Claude E. Olver	Em. Sir Everett H. Stephens
Em. Sir Andrew S. Hubbard	Em. Sir Edmund J. Lewis
Em. Sir Frank S. Hauenstein	Em. Sir Kenneth E. Robinson
▲ Em. Sir Walter T. Fletcher	Em. Sir Roswell Stelle McMullen
Em. Sir Fred'k H. Bartholomay	Em. Sir Oliver H. Shifler
Em. Sir Kenneth H. Colville	Em. Sir William J. Fletcher
Em. Sir Clell Anderson	Em. Sir H. LeRoy Snow
Em. Sir Fahy H. Ely	Em. Sir Earl W. Kase
Em. Sir David E. Atkinson	Em. Sir Warren D. Geary
Em. Sir Lee H. Becker	Em. Sir Charles E. Smith
Em. Sir Garfield G. Thomas	Em. Sir Charles G. Barnes
▲ Em. Sir Walter C. May	Em. Sir Paul Sydoriak
	Em. Sir Thomas J. Gill



## TREASURERS

A.D. 1856, A.O. 738 to A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

* Sir William W. Davies	1856	* Sir Thomas Orchard	1868-1878
* Em. Sir John L. Gore	1857	* Em. Sir Silas A. McMullen	1879-1886
* Em. Sir Washington Burr	1858	* Em. Sir Washington Burr	1887-1888
* Em. Sir John L. Gore	1859-1862	* Em. Sir Sumner D. Davis	1889-1925
* Sir William N. Moonies	1863	* Em. Sir Frank G. Winter	1926-1938
* Sir Thomas Orchard	1864	Em. Sir Fahy H. Ely	1939-
* Em. Sir Washington Burr	1865-1867		



## RECORDERS

A.D. 1856, A.O. 738 to A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

* Sir Almon Crocker	1856	* Sir John D. Wingate	1877-1878
* Sir David G. Smith	1857-1858	* Em. Sir William R. Baker	1879
* Em. Sir Washington Burr	1859-1864	* Em. Sir Henry B. Wilbur	1880-1919
* Em. Sir William R. Baker	1865-1866	* Em. Sir Horace G. Likeley	1920-1945
* Em. Sir Jos. B. Van Bergen	1867	Em. Sir Franklin G. Ball	1946-1950
* Sir Charles P. Wilson	1868	* Em. Sir R. Spencer Curtis	1951
* Em. Sir Henry B. Wilbur	1869-1874	Em. Sir Frank S. Hauenstein	1952-
* Em. Sir Charles O. Mellon	1875-1876		

● *Transferred*

▲ *Membership Ceased*

\* *Deceased*



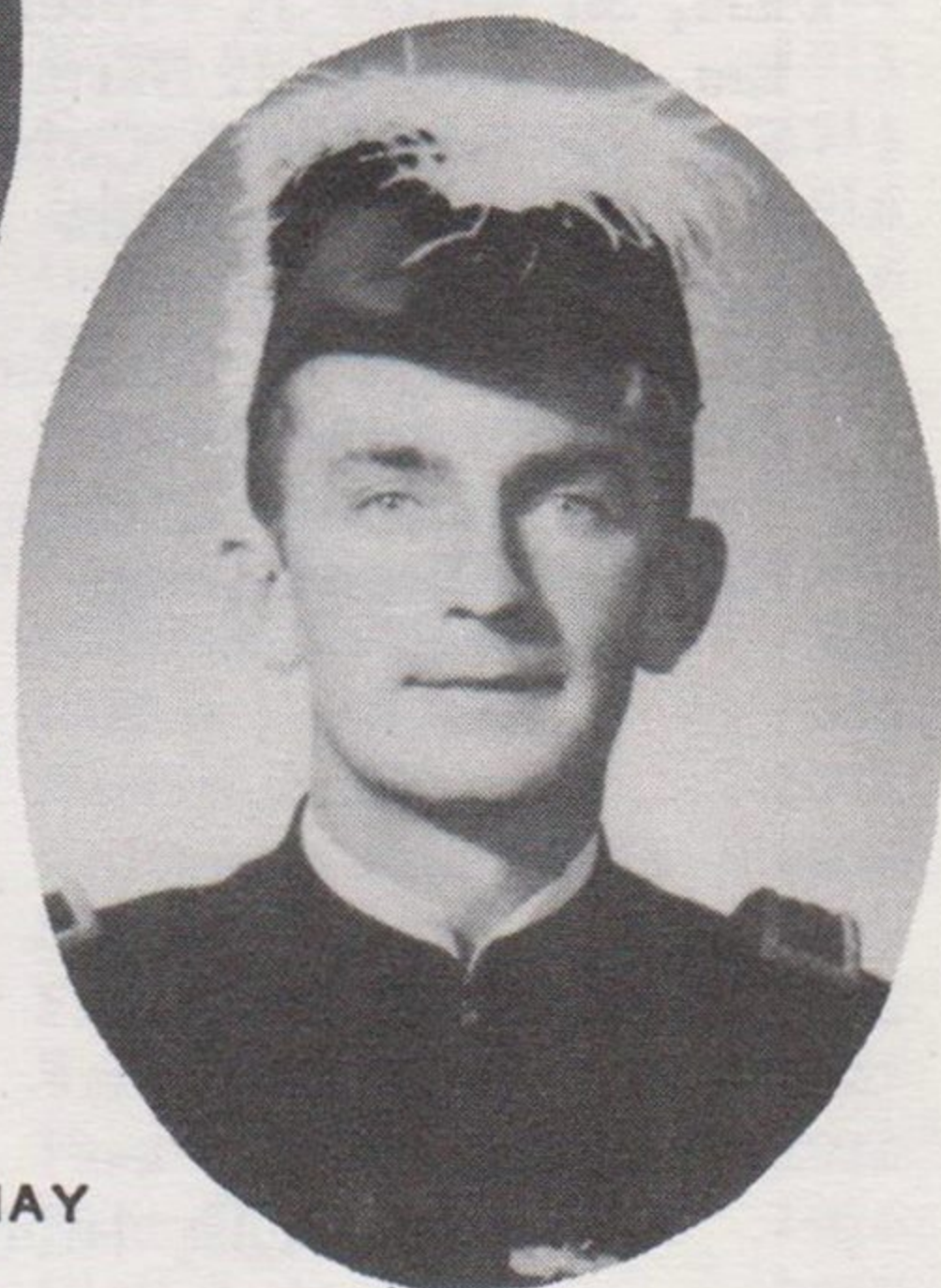
OFFICERS, A.D. 1956, A.O. 838



SIR CHARLES R. ISGER  
GENERALISSIMO



EM. SIR WILLIAM D. GEESEY  
EMINENT COMMANDER



SIR JOHN BALDWIN  
CAPTAIN GENERAL



EM. SIR FRED'K H. BARTHOLOMAY  
PRELATE



EM. SIR FAHY H. ELY  
TREASURER



EM. SIR FRANK S. HAUENSTEIN  
RECORDER



# OFFICERS, A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

Em. Sir William D. Geesey	<i>Eminent Commander</i>
Sir Charles R. Isgar	<i>Generalissimo</i>
Sir John Baldwin	<i>Captain General</i>
Sir Trowbridge A. Warner	<i>Senior Warden</i>
Sir Ernest R. Taylor	<i>Junior Warden</i>
Em. Sir Fred'k H. Bartholomay	<i>Prelate</i>
Em. Sir Fahy H. Ely	<i>Treasurer</i>
Em. Sir Frank S. Hauenstein	<i>Recorder</i>
Sir Russell E. States	<i>Standard Bearer</i>
Sir Reese A. Tuttle	<i>Sword Bearer</i>
Sir Charles R. Crocker	<i>Warder</i>
Sir John J. Risko	<i>Temple Guard</i>
Sir William J. Fenwick	<i>Temple Guard</i>
Sir Max W. Hedden	<i>Temple Guard</i>
Sir Samuel Pierce	<i>Sentinel</i>



## LIVING 50 - YEAR MEMBERS

A.D. 1956, A.O. 838

Sir Evan M. Thomas

Em. Sir Maurice K. Reynolds





## PROGRAM



Invocation	<i>Sir Knight Rev. Leon W. Bouton</i> Palestine No. 14
Introduction of Toastmaster	<i>Sir Knight William D. Geesey</i> Eminent Commander
Remarks by Toastmaster	<i>Sir Knight Alfred P. Wells</i> Palestine No. 14
The Silhouette Trio	<i>Betty Williams Company</i>
Introduction of District Deputy Grand Commander	<i>Toastmaster</i>
Remarks by District Deputy Grand Commander	<i>Sir Knight Frank T. Ely</i> D.D.G.C. District No. 13 Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
Introduction of R.E. Grand Commander and Staff	<i>Sir Knight Frank T. Ely</i>
Remarks	<i>Sir Knight Robert W. Michael</i> Eminent Grand Generalissimo Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
Remarks	<i>Sir Knight Charles B. Wolfertz</i> Past Eminent Grand Commander Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
The Silhouette Trio	<i>Betty Williams Company</i>
Introduction of Visiting Commanders	<i>Toastmaster</i>
Introduction of Masonic Personages	<i>Toastmaster</i>
Introduction of Guests	<i>Toastmaster</i>
Remarks by President of Women's Auxiliary	<i>Mrs. William D. Geesey</i>
The Silhouette Trio	<i>Betty Williams Company</i>
Address	<i>Sir Knight Dallas F. Bullock</i> Right Eminent Grand Commander Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania
Benediction	<i>Sir Knight Rev. Leon W. Bouton</i>



## MEMBERS

Adams, Robert G. Jr.  
 Ahlers, William H.  
 Aitken, Robert S.  
 Akers, Clayton F.  
 Alberty, Sherwood F.  
 Aldrich, Henry F.  
 Alexander, Joseph Jr.  
 Alexander, William H.  
 Allan, Robert H.  
 Allen, Elwood M.  
 Ames, Earl L.  
 Anderson, Clell  
 Andrews, Joseph  
 Arnold, Harry T.  
 Arrowsmith, Richard  
 Atkinson, David E.  
 Atkinson, Lawrence W.  
 Atkinson, Thomas H.  
 Atno, Harry J.  
 Aunger, Edward C.  
 Avery, George D.  
 Avery, Raymond

Bagley, Jesse H.  
 Bailey, D. Leland  
 Bailey, D. Nelson  
 Bailey, Desmond M.  
 Baker, Frank H.  
 Baker, Harry B.  
 Baker, William J.  
 Baker, William R.  
 Baker, William R. 2nd  
 Baldwin, John  
 Ball, Franklin G.  
 Ball, Ralph A.  
 Balsley, Rev. Enos. J.  
 Banfield, Edwin  
 Barber, Myron H.  
 Barger, Peter K.  
 Barnes, Charles G.  
 Barnes, Robert L.  
 Barrows, Austin T.  
 Bartholomay, Adolph C.  
 Bartholomay, Carl J.  
 Bartholomay, Donald W.  
 Bartholomay, Fred H.  
 Bartholomay, George C.  
 Bartholomay, Henry  
 Bartholomay, Walter J.  
 Bartholomay, William M.  
 Bassett, Donald L.  
 Becker, Lee H.  
 Bell, Charles L.  
 Bell, George D.  
 Bell, Homer Ray  
 Bell, James R.

Bennett, George A.  
 Benscoter, Austin W.  
 Berry, John S.  
 Betz, Charles M.  
 Bevan, Gaylord D.  
 Bevan, Louis R. Jr.  
 Bilger, Samuel E.  
 Billett, Arthur J.  
 Birkett, Albert F.  
 Birkett, Joseph  
 Blackburn, Daniel McM.  
 Blackwood, Robert A.  
 Blake, Edgar J. Jr.  
 Blake, Edgar J. Sr.  
 Blakney, William G.  
 Blanding, V. M.  
 Blocksidge, Willis G.  
 Blossom, George C.  
 Bloxham, Bruce  
 Bloxham, Edwin A.  
 Bloxham, Raymond E.  
 Bochnovich, Boris  
 Bochnovich, Walter V.  
 Bolton, Solomon  
 Bonner, Charles  
 Bonner, George A.  
 Booth, Charles A.  
 Booth, Edwin  
 Boulter, Edwin B.  
 Bouton, Rev. Leon W.  
 Bradley, Truman D.  
 Brander, Alexander W.  
 Brandow, George E.  
 Brauer, Ludwig  
 Breese, Leon M.  
 Brobst, Albert G.  
 Brockway, R. B.  
 Bronson, Jacob B.  
 Brooks, Chauncey D.  
 Bryant, Asa E.  
 Bryden, James A.  
 Buckland, Kirk R.  
 Bunnell, Henry C.  
 Burnham, Edmund B.  
 Burns, Charles  
 Burnside, George W.  
 Burr, Andrew E.  
 Burr, Frank E.  
 Burr, Washington  
 Burrell, George  
 Burrell, George C.  
 Bush, William A.

Cable, H. D.  
 Cameron, John R.

Campbell, Buchanan  
 Carey, Redvers James  
 Carey, William U.  
 Carr, Clarence L.  
 Carr, W. L.  
 Carter, Barnabas  
 Carter, Henry  
 Carter, Henry B.  
 Carter, Robert  
 Carter, La Verne W.  
 Case, Orson  
 Case, Wallace  
 Chamberlain, Guy C.  
 Chambers, Oscar T.  
 Chappen, Edward P.  
 Chase, Arthur L.  
 Chrastina, Adam  
 Church, Thomas C.  
 Clark, Albert E.  
 Clark, Hubert F.  
 Clark, William E.  
 Clarkson, Edward  
 Clifford, Maurice G.  
 Cobb, Samuel S.  
 Cogan, Charles T.  
 Cogan, Joseph  
 Collins, Russell J.  
 Colton, George W.  
 Colville, Kenneth H.  
 Colvin, George A.  
 Colvin, John D.  
 Comunale, Anthony  
 Conklin, George W.  
 Connor, John W.  
 Cook, Ulysses G.  
 Cooper, Charles J.  
 Copeland, Alexander  
 Cornell, Rogers H.  
 Cornell, William H.  
 Couch, George F.  
 Cramer, Nathan P.  
 Cramer, Wallace J.  
 Crandall, Fred W.  
 Crane, William J.  
 Crocker, Almon  
 Crocker, Charles R.  
 Crosier, Fred M.  
 Cross, George W.  
 Culbertson, Oliver F.  
 Cundy, Frederick C.  
 Curnow, Matthew H.  
 Curtis, R. Spencer

Danchak, Deemer  
 Danchak, John  
 Danque, Marcena P.



## MEMBERS

Darte, Alfred  
 Davies, Edward Y.  
 Davies, William W.  
 Davis, Derwood E.  
 Davis, Francis A.  
 Davis, Hayden W.  
 Davis, John D.  
 Davis, Thomas F.  
 Davis, Sumner D.  
 Decker, Isaac  
 Deitrick, George  
 Demchak, John  
 Dennis, Frank E.  
 Dermaris, John D.  
 Dickson, George L.  
 Dickson, Thomas  
 Dimmick, Herbert N.  
 Dimock, Gordon  
 Dimock, Gordon Z.  
 Dimock, John W.  
 Ditchburn, Alexander T.  
 Ditchburn, Campbell  
 Ditchburn, John C.  
 Dix, Corron E.  
 Dix, Elmer A.  
 Dix, Fred M.  
 Dix, Sanford G.  
 Downing, Charles E.  
 Drivas, Thomas E.  
 Dubowchik, Peter

Edgett, Claude W.  
 Edsall, Robert J.  
 Edwards, James  
 Edwards, John E.  
 Edwards, Robert  
 Ellis, Charles O.  
 Ely, Edgar C.  
 Ely, Fahy H.  
 Engle, Sanford J.  
 Ensign, Orries S.  
 Enslin, Ernest E.  
 Evans, Gwilyn W.  
 Evans, Thomas M.  
 Evans, Thomas R.  
 Evans, William D.  
 Evans, William J.

Fike, Giles A.  
 Finn, Allen O.  
 Felts, Philip O.  
 Fenwick, Henry T.  
 Fenwick, William J.  
 Ferber, Robert A.  
 Ferrel, George E.

Ferrel, Willis C.  
 Fletcher, Walter T.  
 Fletcher, William J.  
 Fletcher, William W.  
 Fleming, William  
 Foster, Philander J.  
 Foster, Rev. Samuel T.  
 Foster, William C.  
 Fowler, Boyd W.  
 Frailey, N. Frank  
 Francis, Charles K.  
 Frear, Herbert A.  
 Freeman, Henry L.  
 Frick, Walter  
 Fritz, Michael F.  
 Fuchs, Jacob  
 Fulkerson, Claude W.  
 Fulkerson, J. Harper  
 Fuller, Thomas M.

Gardiner, Franklin M.  
 Gardner, Buel F.  
 Gardner, Earl W.  
 Gardner, Gerrit E.  
 Geary, Amzi W.  
 Geary, Charles B.  
 Geary, Warren D.  
 Geesey, Neltson  
 Geesey, William D.  
 Gelder, Bentley B.  
 Gelder, Frederick T.  
 Gelder, Frederick T. Jr.  
 Gelder, John N.  
 Gentile, Peter  
 Gibb, James  
 Gilbert, James D.  
 Giles, Edison M.  
 Giles, Walter G.  
 Giles, William L.  
 Gill, Thomas J.  
 Golden, John B.  
 Gore, John L.  
 Graham, Wallace P.  
 Graham, Walter J.  
 Graves, Albert P.  
 Graves, John N.  
 Grinnell, Frederick A.  
 Gritman, Philo C.  
 Guerney, Harmon D.

Hakes, Ralph B.  
 Hall, George  
 Hankinson, Milton C.  
 Harbilas, Peter T.  
 Harding, Rev. J. McAlpen

Harper, James G.  
 Harris, William  
 Harrison, William F.  
 Harvey, Elisha B.  
 Harvey, John M.  
 Haslam, Arthur W.  
 Hassler, August  
 Hatton, William  
 Hauenstein, Charles H.  
 Hauenstein, Frank S.  
 Hedden, Max W.  
 Helk, Leon J.  
 Helms, Charles V.  
 Helms, Robert  
 Hendrick, Eli E.  
 Henry, Julius  
 Herbert, Charles F.  
 Hodson, Jack  
 Hofficker, Lyman W.  
 Hoffman, Gerald K.  
 Hogarth, Frank F.  
 Hollenbeck, William H.  
 Hollis, Charles S.  
 Hollis, Merwyn S.  
 Holmes, Rev. Ernest G. N.  
 Holowach, John T.  
 Hoole, Joseph A.  
 Hopkins, John  
 Hornbeck, George H. Jr.  
 Horhutz, John P.  
 Hosie, James  
 Howe, James E.  
 Hower, David L.  
 Hoyle, Thomas J.  
 Hrapchak, Wallace  
 Hubbard, Alonzo  
 Hubbard, Andrew S.  
 Hubbard, Frank  
 Hudson, Eugene L.  
 Hudson, Hiram T.  
 Hughes, Francis G.  
 Hughes, George R.  
 Hughes, John S.  
 Hughes, John W.  
 Hulsizer, William H.  
 Humphrey, Carlton S.  
 Humphrey, Duane W.  
 Humphrey, Evan D.  
 Humphrey, Richard F.  
 Hums, E. B.  
 Hunt, Miles A.  
 Hutchinson, Charles E.  
 Hutton, Harry E.  
 Inch, Cecil E.  
 Inch, Frank  
 Isger, Charles R.



## MEMBERS

Jacobs, Abraham  
 Jacobs, Merle E.  
 Jadwin, Robert B.  
 James, John W.  
 James, William O.  
 Jaynes, Paul E.  
 Jehu, Hayden C.  
 Jenkins, David J.  
 Jenkins, Frederick E.  
 Jenkins, John L.  
 Jenkins, Joseph B.  
 Jenkins, Maurice J.  
 Jenkins, William B.  
 Jennings, Samuel J.  
 Jermyn, John  
 Jermyn, Joseph J.  
 Jones, Edward A.  
 Jones, Idwal G.  
 Jones, Rexford W.  
 Jones, Samuel S.  
 Jones, Vassor P.  
 Jones, William C.

Kase, Earl W.  
 Kase, Fred H.  
 Kase, Herman F.  
 Kase, Leland A.  
 Keen, James B.  
 Kehren, Arthur D.  
 Kern, Rev. Moses L.  
 Kiefer, Francis W.  
 Kiefer, Frank J.  
 Kiefer, Joseph M.  
 Kimball, George S.  
 Kinback, Edwin H.  
 Kingsbury, George S.  
 Kinney, William H.  
 Kishpaugh, Herbert A.  
 Koenig, E. M. Douglas  
 Krantz, Harold H.  
 Kuhbach, John  
 Kuttrubis, William

Lane, Grant W.  
 Langseth, Joseph M.  
 Lathrope, Dwight N. Jr.  
 Lathrope, Frazier W.  
 Lavin, Edward R.  
 Lee, Henry S.  
 Lee, Philander, J.  
 Leek, William H.  
 Lewis, Edmund J.  
 Lewis, Fred W.  
 Lewis, John E.  
 Lewis, Raymond D.  
 Lewis, William D.

Lewis, William David  
 Lewsley, Robert C.  
 Likeley, Horace G.  
 Lindsay, Andrew  
 Lindsay, Thomas M.  
 Lingfelter, John N.  
 Loomis, Herbert C.  
 Loomis, James D.  
 Lott, Winfield U.  
 Love, Frank J.  
 Luckner, James T.  
 Ludwig, George  
 Luxmore, Henry E.

MacMillan, James D.  
 MacMillan, Robert M.  
 Maldfeld, George W.  
 Marcy, Raymond E.  
 Marsh, Hiram  
 Marshall, Lucius  
 Masters, Charles  
 Matthews, George H.  
 Matthews, Willis H.  
 Mattise, Samuel  
 May, George H.  
 May, Herbert E.  
 May, Walter C.  
 McMullen, C. W.  
 McMullen, Silas A.  
 McMullen, Silas A. Jr.  
 McMullen, Roswell S.  
 McMullen, Roswell Stelle  
 Mead, James A.  
 Medland, Harry P.  
 Mellen, Charles O.  
 Merwin, Irving H.  
 Mikulak, Michael J.  
 Miles, John O.  
 Miller, George A.  
 Miller, Robert H.  
 Miller, Willard C.  
 Milliner, James W.  
 Mills, Edward B.  
 Mills, Edward W.  
 Mills, George F.  
 Milton, Benjamin  
 Mitchell, Andrew J. Jr.  
 Mitchell, Eugene  
 Modad, Najam  
 Montanaro, James  
 Moon, Clyde H.  
 Moon, George H.  
 Moon, Rexford G.  
 Moonies, William N.  
 Morgan, Benjamin F.  
 Morgan, Oscar G.

Morgan, William M.  
 Morgan, William T.  
 Morris, Charles  
 Morss, William R.  
 Moses, David  
 Moses, George  
 Mosher, Keith D.  
 Mueller, George J.  
 Muir, William  
 Munn, Frank C.  
 Myers, Elsworth

Nicol, Albert E.  
 Nicol, David R.  
 Nichols, Amos  
 Nichols, H. K.  
 Nichols, H. N.  
 Nicholson, James G.  
 Nicholson, James R.  
 Niles, Frank Lee  
 Niles, John S.  
 Norris, George W.  
 Norris, James A.

Oday, Harry A.  
 Ogleby, Frederick  
 Ohnmacht, Willard C.  
 Oliver, Martin L.  
 Olver, Claude E.  
 Olver, Fred A.  
 Olver, Norman A.  
 Orchard, Frank  
 Orchard, Thomas  
 Osborn, Daniel C.  
 Oswald, George W.  
 Owens, Benjamin  
 Owens, Robert

Patten, Morgan H.  
 Patterson, August L.  
 Patterson, George M.  
 Patterson, Levi A.  
 Parry, David L.  
 Payne, A. B.  
 Peck, Byron N.  
 Peck, George S.  
 Pendered, Frank C.  
 Pengelly, Ralph N.  
 Perkins, William H.  
 Perkins, William J.  
 Pethick, Richard W.  
 Pethick, William  
 Pierce, Samuel  
 Pierson, Stanley N.  
 Place, Judson J.  
 Pritchard, John D.



## MEMBERS

Propst, Raymond J.  
Pyle, George A.

Quinney, Arnold D.

Race, Donald H.  
Race, John T.  
Race, Niles B.  
Ramsay, Arthur B.  
Reese, John H.  
Reid, Roy S.  
Reid, William  
Rehbein, August J.  
Rettew, Robert S.  
Reupert, William H.  
Reynar, James  
Reynar, William H.  
Reynolds, Elba W.  
Reynolds, George W.  
Reynolds, L. D.  
Reynolds, Otis  
Reynolds, Maurice K.  
Reynolds, Raymond H.  
Reynolds, Raymond H. Jr.  
Reynolds, Rexford W.  
Rhodes, Cecil M.  
Rhodes, Robert N.  
Richards, James  
Richards, John  
Richards, Martin  
Richards, William J.  
Richards, William J. Jr.  
Richardson, John  
Riebel, Frederick F.  
Rippon, Philip U.  
Risko, John J.  
Roberts, Alvin C.  
Roberts, Frederick J.  
Roberts, Lewis S.  
Robertson, John  
Robinson, Bernard E.  
Robinson, Kenneth E.  
Roe, Edwin O.  
Roemmelmeyer, Carl J.  
Roemmelmeyer, Frank F.  
Rogers, Charles H.  
Rohlf, Charles H.  
Rohlf, Charles H. Jr.  
Root, William  
Rose, Julius K.  
Rosser, Edward J.  
Rothrock, Jonas H.  
Rounds, Jesse J.  
Rounds, Oney T.  
Rowson, W. S.  
Rumford, William B.

Samler, Harry F.  
Sampson, Benjamin T.  
Sampson, Hector T.  
Samson, Gilbert B.  
Schalm, Frederick W.  
Schermerhorn, J. Alger Jr.  
Schermerhorn, Jacob D.  
Schermerhorn, Paul W.  
Schroeder, Carl G.  
Schroeder, Gustave M.  
Scurry, John  
Scurry, Walter G.  
Sell, George W.  
Sellick, Carlton N.  
Senio, Michael  
Shade, Paul W.  
Shaffer, Wineford R.  
Shannon, Frank F.  
Shannon, John B.  
Shaw, Rev. William C.  
Shepherd, James G.  
Shepherd, Maxwell D.  
Shepherd, Russell M.  
Shifler, Glynn C.  
Shifler, Oliver H.  
Shotton, Bruce G.  
Silsby, James L.  
Simpson, George  
Simpson, John J.  
Simpson, Robert C.  
Simpson, Rev. William G.  
Singer, Grattan A.  
Skeels, Elliot  
Slick, Edmund A.  
Sluman, William N.  
Sly, Samuel T.  
Smith, Charles E.  
Smith, Charles J.  
Smith, Claude R.  
Smith, David G.  
Smith, James A.  
Smith, Leslie  
Smith, Lyman M.  
Smith, Rollin H.  
Smith, Stanley H.  
Smith, Walter R.  
Smithers, Jacob  
Snow, Harry Leroy  
Snyder, John G.  
Snyder, Pierce L.  
Spafford, Cyril L.  
Spencer, Henry C.  
Spencer, Samuel G.  
Spencer, Scott B.  
Spencer, Walter A.  
Spoor, Marion D.

Stansbury, William B.  
Stanton, Milo C.  
States, Russell E.  
Stephens, Everett H.  
Stephens, Fred J.  
Stephens, Jacob B.  
Stewart, John M.  
Stipp, Ezra F.  
Stone, Ervin H.  
Stone, George L.  
Stone, Percy L.  
Stoddard, William B.  
Stroud, Billings  
Sweet, Rev. Malcolm S.  
Swift, George B.  
Swigert, Gustave F.  
Swingle, Frederick A.  
Sydoriak, Paul  
Synar, Harry B.

Tappan, Melvin H.  
Tarbell, John G.  
Taylor, Claude E.  
Taylor, Ernest R.  
Telech, Samuel  
Ten Broeck, Ray  
Tennent, Glenn C.  
Thomas, Arthur  
Thomas, Daniel E.  
Thomas, Elias E.  
Thomas, Evan M.  
Thomas, Ezra K.  
Thomas, Garfield G.  
Thomas, Garfield G. Jr.  
Thomas, George R.  
Thomas, George W.  
Thomas, Griffith J.  
Thomas, Hobart M.  
Thomas, John E.  
Thomas, Ross K.  
Thomas, Samuel M.  
Thomas, William A.  
Thomas, William D.  
Thomas, William E.  
Thompson, James J.  
Thorpe, George A.  
Thorpe, Leroy E.  
Thorpe, Moses M.  
Tiffany, Ambrose E.  
Tingley, Julius P. A.  
Tingley, Raymond M.  
Titman, John W.  
Tonkin, Alexander P.  
Tonning, Alfred F.  
Torrey, John  
Truscott, Massey B.



## MEMBERS

Tully, Robert  
Tuttle, Reese A.  
Twitmeyer, George W.

Underwood, Jerome  
Utley, Oren L.

Vanaan, Joseph B.  
Vanaan, Robert M.  
Van Bergen, Joseph B.  
Van Campen, James C.  
Van Dorn, William  
Van Metter, Henry C.  
Von Beck, George P.  
Von Beck, John M.  
Voyle, Thomas  
Vroman, Albert L.

Wade, G. B. R.  
Walker, Rev. T. Dwight  
Wallace, William Raymond  
Wallingford, Thomas A.  
Ward, Harlow E.  
Ward, Marshall T.

Ward, Raymond W.  
Warner, Trowbridge A.  
Wasley, Arthur  
Weaver, William A.  
Weed, Robert S.  
Wells, Alfred P.  
Weston, John D.  
Whitfield, James A.  
Whitney, Horace T.  
Wiggins, Arthur C.  
Wilce, Clarence O.  
Wildenberg, Charles H.  
Wildenberg, William H.  
Wilbur, Henry B.  
Wilkins, Thomas O.  
Williams, Benjamin F.  
Williams, Evan B.  
Williams, Hugh  
Williams, James B.  
Williams, James J.  
Williams, William C.  
Williams, William L.  
Williamson, Thomas

Wilson, Charles D.  
Wilson, Charles P.  
Wilson, Henry  
Wilson, Kenneth R.  
Wilson, Raymond H.  
Wiltshire, George  
Wingate, John D.  
Winter, Arthur B.  
Winter, Frank G.  
Wise, Reginald E.  
Wolcott, W. Frank  
Wonnacott, Eugene A.  
Wonnacott, Richard  
Woodman, Frank C.  
Woodward, Herbert S.  
Wright, Raymond R.  
Wright, Rev. S. F.

Yarrington, William L.  
Yedinak, Paul  
Young, George

Zavacky, Stephen



# 100th ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEES

EM. SIR WILLIAM D. GEESEY, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR THOMAS J. GILL, CO-CHAIRMAN

\* EM. SIR EDGAR C. ELY, HONORARY CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR FAHY H. ELY, TREASURER , EM. SIR FRANK S. HAUENSTEIN, SECRETARY

## BANQUET COMMITTEE

SIR RUSSELL E. STATES, CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR FRANKLIN G. BALL

SIR ERNEST R. TAYLOR

SIR CHARLES R. ISGER

## COMMEMORATIVE BOOKLET COMMITTEE

EM. SIR KENNETH H. COLVILLE, CHAIRMAN

SIR TROWBRIDGE A. WARNER

SIR BUEL F. GARDNER

SIR JOHN J. RISKO

## TICKET COMMITTEE

EM. SIR DAVID E. ATKINSON, CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR WILLIAM J. FLETCHER

EM. SIR OLIVER H. SHIFLER

SIR WILLIAM J. FENWICK

SIR REESE A. TUTTLE

SIR JOHN BALDWIN

## ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

SIR JULIUS HENRY, CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR H. LEROY SNOW

SIR CHARLES R. CROCKER

SIR REGINALD E. WISE

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

EM. SIR FRED'K H. BARTHOLOMAY, CHAIRMAN

SIR FRAZIER W. LATHROPE

## RECEPTION COMMITTEE

EM. SIR CHARLES G. BARNES, CHAIRMAN

EM. SIR EARL W. KASE

EM. SIR CLELL ANDERSON

EM. SIR CLAUDE E. OLVER

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMEMORATIVE BOOKLET COMMITTEE

MRS. KENNETH H. COLVILLE, CHAIRMAN

MRS. CLAUDE E. OLVER

MRS. EDMUND J. LEWIS

MRS. EARL W. KASE

\* *Deceased*



---

*125th*  
*Anniversary*  
*Constituted July 1, 1850*



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*Carbondale Lodge No. 249*  
*Free and Accepted Masons*  
*Carbondale, Penna.*





**ROCHESTER B. WOODALL**  
**Right Worshipful Grand Master**

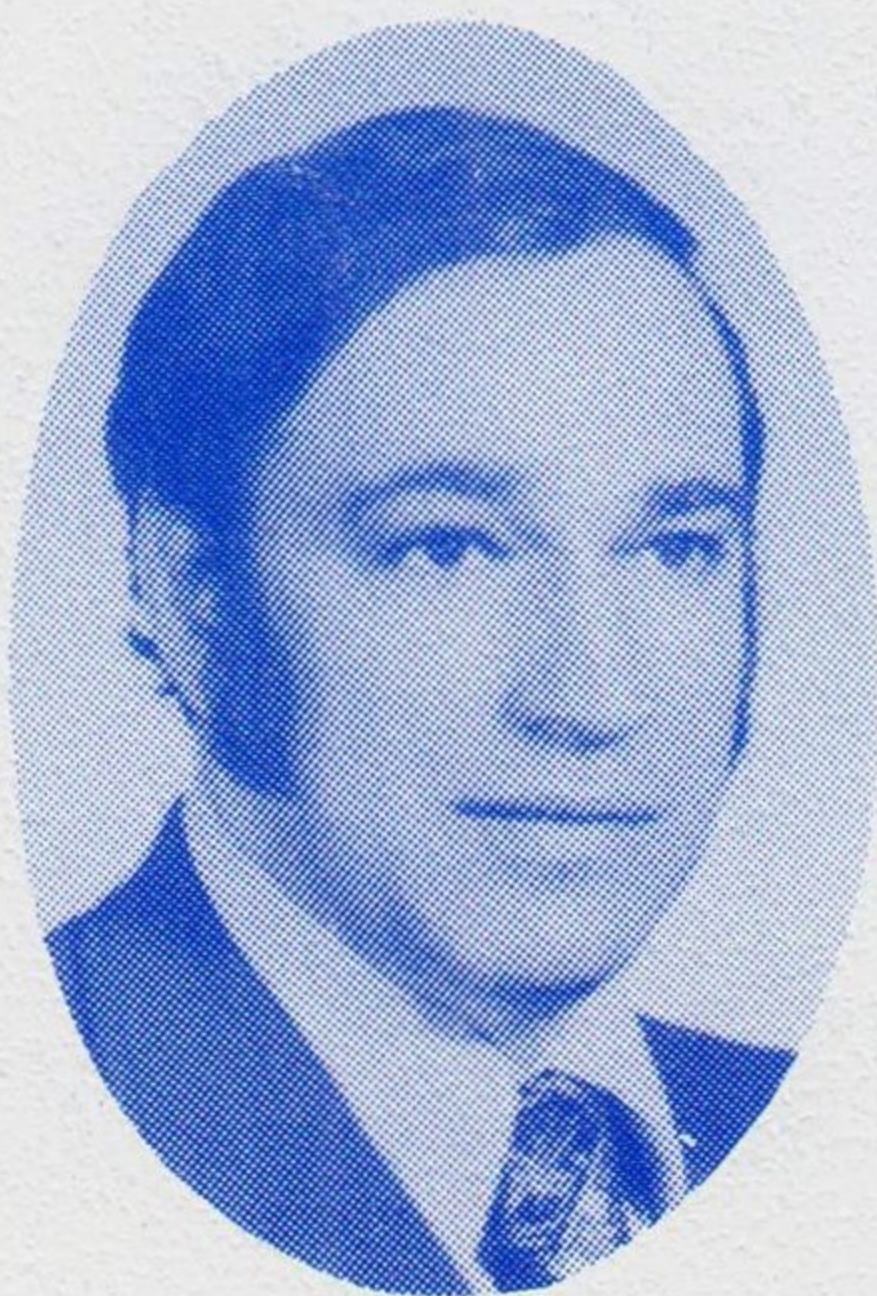




**JUDSON W. BURNHAM**  
First Master



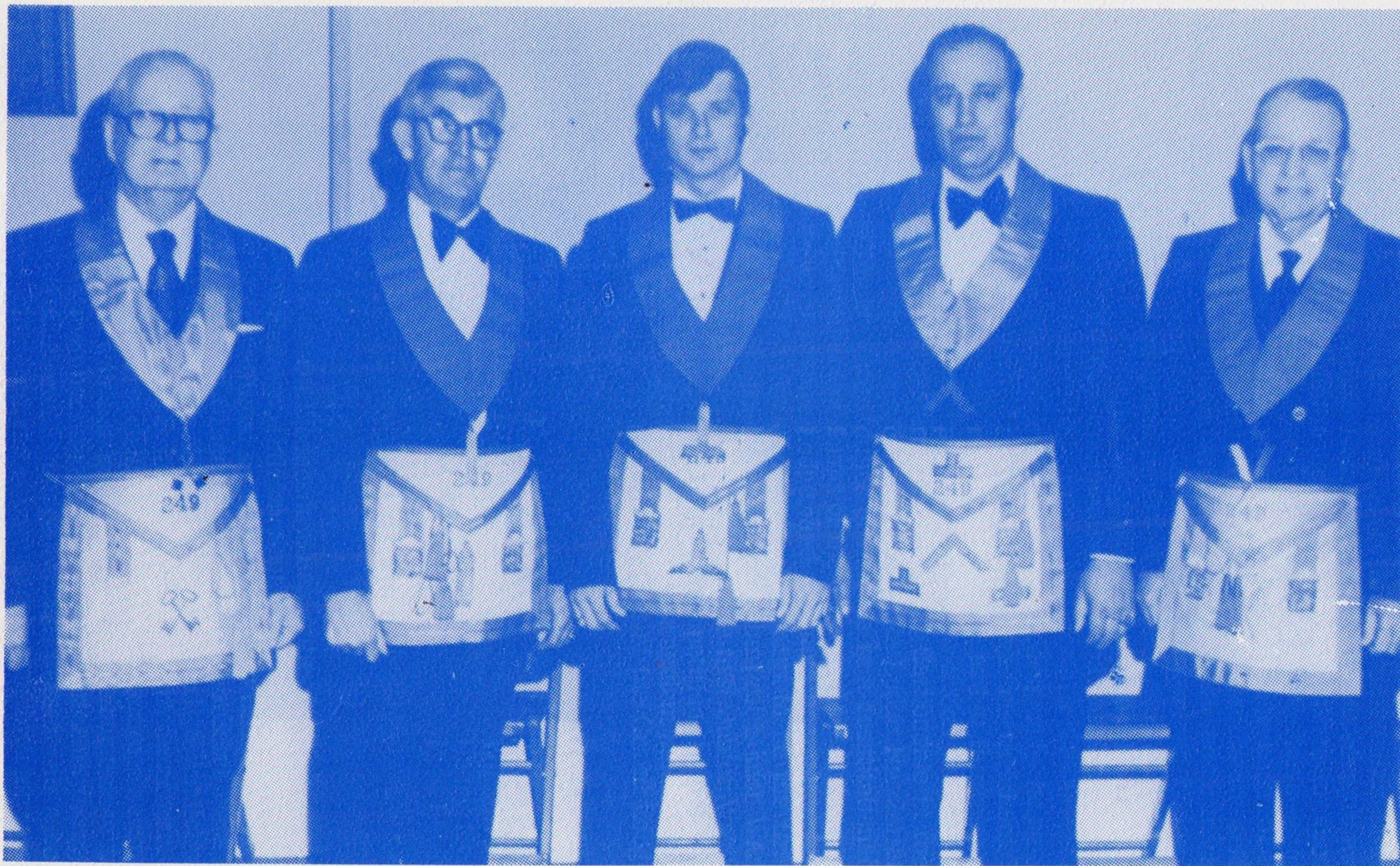
**CLELL ANDERSON**  
100th Master



**JAMES R. HICKS**  
Present Master



## 1975 LODGE OFFICERS



( l to r ) REGINALD WISE, Acting Treasurer; AMBROSE COLLINS, Junior Warden; WILLIAM MILLER, Senior Warden; JAMES HICKS, Worshipful Master; NEIL THORPE, Secretary.



# LODGE PROGRAM

October 11, 1975

Lodge Opening — 4:00 P.M.

## FLAG CEREMONY

Reception of Right Worshipful Grand Master

Recognition of Visiting Masters

Recognition of Past Masters

Read the Minutes of First Stated Meeting

Presentation of 50 Year Masonic Service Emblems  
by the  
Right Worshipful Grand Master

Remarks by the Right Worshipful Grand Master

Lodge Closing

Naming of the Dining Hall as "Ely Hall"  
by the  
Right Worshipful Grand Master  
assisted by  
William Geesey P.M.

Retiring to Durfee Parish Hall  
for Banquet at 6:00 P.M.



# BANQUET PROGRAM

Durfee Parish Hall

October 11, 1975

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INVOCATION

DINNER

GREETINGS.....James R. Hicks  
Worshipful Master

INTRODUCTION OF TOASTMASTER.....James R. Hicks  
Worshipful Master

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS.....Alfred P. Wells P.M.  
Toastmaster

INTRODUCTION OF  
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.....Toastmaster

INTRODUCTION OF  
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.....Lester Odell  
D.D.G.M.

ADDRESS.....Rochester B. Woodall  
R. W. Grand Master

BENNEDECTION



# LODGE HISTORY

In the spring of 1850, a group of six Masonic Brethren affiliated with another lodge but residing in Carbondale or vicinity met in the offices of Brothers Henry Evans and John G. Murray on April 22, 1850. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare plans for the organization of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Carbondale.

The preliminary steps having been taken, several other meetings were held and temporary officers were selected. Brother Judson W. Burnham was delegated to visit the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia and request a warrant for the proposed Lodge. The letter of application forwarded to Grand Lodge in this connection is copied hereunder:

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

We, the undersigned, being regular Master Masons formerly members of the Lodge mentioned against our respective names, and at this time not members of any lodge, pray for a Warrant of Constitution empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at Carbondale in the County of Luzerne to be called Carbondale Lodge No. 249 and there to discharge the duties of masons in a constitutional manner according to the forms of the order and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and we have nominated and do recommend Brother Judson W. Burnham to be the first Master, Brother Robert Maxwell to be the first Senior Warden and Brother John G. Murray to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict conformity to the ancient landmarks of the Order and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

No. 218  
Hailing from Honesdale  
Lodge

Judson William Burnham  
Robert Maxwell  
John G. Murray  
William Root  
Henry Evans  
Rice Lewis

On Wednesday, September 11, 1850, a meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on South Church Street when the Lodge was formally constituted by District Deputy Grand Master Henry Pettibone and his Grand Officers. The following officers were duly installed: Judson W. Burnham, W.M.; Robert Maxwell, S.W.; John G. Murray, J.W.; William Root, Treasurer and Rice Lewis, Secretary.

In such high esteem were these men held by their fellow citizens, that it was but a short period of time before numerous applications for membership began to pour in and the growth and prosperity of Carbondale Lodge No. 249 became an assured fact. During the one hundred and twenty five years which have passed, twelve hundred and ninety addition members have been added to the membership roll of six warrant members.



## Lodge History (con'd)

In the year 1874, Brother John Jermyn erected a building on Salem Avenue for the use of the Lodge. The opening ceremonies took place on Thursday, April 22, 1875. The first meeting held in the new building was an extra meeting at which the Entered Apprentice Mason Degree was conferred on Solomon Bolton and the Fellowcraft Mason Degree on Evan Williams and Albert E. Clark.

In 1895, the Masonic Hall Association purchased the property from John Jermyn. The building, known as Masonic Temple, has been in constant use since 1875 by Carbondale Lodge No. 249 meeting on the first Wednesday evening of each month, Eureka Royal Arch Chapter No. 179 meeting on the second Wednesday evening, and Palestine Commandery No. 14 Knights Templar meeting on the third Wednesday evening of each month. Palestine Chapter, Order of DeMolay also used the Meeting room during the Chapters existence. The Craftsmen Club Rooms are located on the second floor of the building and are currently undergoing extensive renovation. These rooms are also used by the Garnet Chapter, Order of Eastern Star meeting on the third Wednesday evening of each month.

## PAST MASTERS

Judson W. Burnham	1850	Solomon Bolten	1879
Robert Maxwell	1851	Joseph Alexander, Jr.	1880
Rice Lewis	1852	William A. Weaver	1881
Alfred Darte	1853	Silas A. McMullen	1882
Philo C. Gritman	1854	Joseph M. Alexander	1883
Philo C. Gritman	1855	Rollin H. Smith	1884
Lewis S. Watres	1856	Fred Topping	1885
William R. Baker	1857	John W. Dimock	1886
John L. Gore	1858	George W. Norris	1887
William R. Baker	1859	George W. Norris	1888
James Hosie	1860	William D. Evans	1889
Henry B. Jadwin	1861	William D. Evans	1890
Raymond W. Graves	1862	John O. Miles	1891
William R. Baker	1863	Robert Carter	1892
Hiram Marsh	1864	Gustave F. Swigert	1893
Nathan P. Cramer	1865	Walter Frick	1894
Jerome Underwood	1866	John M. Stewart	1895
Joseph B. VanBergen	1867	Joseph B. Vanaan Jr.	1896
Pierce Butler	1868	Henry Carter	1897
Edward Y. Davies	1869	Charles V. Helms	1898
Joseph B. VanBergen	1870	Frank Love	1899
William R. Baker	1871	William W. Fletcher	1900
Jesse H. Bagley	1872	Frank Couch	1901
Myron H. Barber	1873	William J. Baker	1902
John Robertson	1874	Horace G. Likeley	1903
William L. Yarrington	1875	Horace G. Likeley	1904
William L. Yarrington	1876	Edgar C. Ely	1905
Henry B. Wiebur	1877	Hubert F. Clark	1906
John Scurry	1878	William L. Williams	1907



## Past Masters (con'd)

Samuel F. Carpenter	1908	Roswell Stelle McMullen	1942
Thomas L. MacMillan	1909	Earl W. Kase	1943
Elba W. Reynolds	1910	W. Uriah Carey	1944
Calvin G. Faust	1911	Alvin C. Roberts	1945
Maurice G. Clifford	1912	Frazier W. Lathrope	1946
Martin L. Oliver	1913	Warren D. Geary	1947
Stanley H. Smith	1914	H. LeRoy Snow	1948
Frank Roemmelmeyer	1915	Clell Anderson	1949
Walter A. Spencer	1916	David E. Atkinson	1950
William R. Morss	1917	Austin T. Barrows	1951
John N. Gelder	1918	Edmund A. Slick	1952
Roswell Silas McMullen	1919	William J. Fletcher	1953
Claude E. Olver	1920	Reginald E. Wise	1954
Scott B. Spencer	1921	Charles R. Isgar	1955
Frank S. Hauenstein	1922	Julius Henry	1956
Fahy H. Ely	1923	Charles R. Crocker	1957
Frank F. Shannon	1924	Ernest R. Taylor	1958
C. Franklin Herbert	1925	Reese Tuttle	1959
Lee H. Becker	1926	Robert F. Wise	1960
Kenneth H. Colville Sr.	1927	Roland E. McArdelle	1961
Albert G. Brobst	1928	William D. Geesev	1962
F. Glenn Ball	1929	Gordon W. Postlethwaite	1963
Elmer A. Dix	1930	Donald W. Burdick	1964
Alfred P. Wells	1931	Robert W. Swingle	1965
Thomas M. Evans	1932	William Martin	1966
Harold E. Campbell	1933	Merle Morgan	1967
Willis H. Matthews	1934	Frederick L. Walker	1968
Donald L. Mitchell	1935	Samuel S. Pechusick	1969
John J. Goodwin	1936	David C. Martin	1970
Richard Llewellyn	1937	Donald D. Thomas	1971
Niles B. Race	1938	A. Neil Thorpe	1972
Edison M. Giles	1939	Linwood Ward	1973
C. Gerald Blake	1940	William F. Lewis	1974
Kenneth E. Robinson	1941	James R. Hicks	1975







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Cassaro-Uram Advertising





Carbondale Lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons officers for 1990 — Left to right: Donald W. Powell, secretary; Dennis Suchniak, senior

warden; John B. Buberniak, worshipful master; Harry Burns, junior warden; Ronald A. Comunale, treasurer.



# Carbondale Lodge of Masonic Fraternity notes past, present Worshipful Masters

Members of the 258-year-old Masonic Fraternity of Pennsylvania are embarking upon a new effort to communicate what their organization is and what it stands for.

The local group, Carbondale Lodge No. 249, was instituted September 11, 1850. Among those who have served as Worshipful Master of the local lodge include:

Judson W. Burnham, 1850; Robert Maxwell, 1851; Rice Lewis, 1852; Alfred Darte, 1853; Philo C. Gritman, 1854; Philo C. Gritman, 1855; Lewis S. Watres, 1856; William R. Baker, 1857; John L. Gore, 1858; William R. Baker, 1859; James Hosie, 1860; Henry B. Jadwin, 1861; Raymond W. Graves, 1862; William R. Baker, 1863; Hiram Marsh, 1864; Nathan P. Cramer, 1865; Jerome Underwood, 1866; Joseph B. VanBergen, 1867; Pierce Butler, 1868; Edward Y. Davies, 1869; Joseph B. VanBergen, 1870.

William R. Baker, 1871; Jesse H. Bagley, 1872; Myron H. Barber, 1873; John Robertson, 1874; William L. Yarrington, 1875; William L. Yarrington, 1876; Henry B. Wiebur, 1877; John Scurry, 1878; Solomon Bolten, 1879; Joseph Alexander Jr., 1880; William A. Weaver, 1881; Silas A. McMullen, 1882; Joseph M. Alexander, 1883; Rollin H. Smith, 1884; Fred Topping, 1885; John W. Dimock, 1886; George W. Norris, 1887; George W. Norris, 1888; William D. Evans, 1889; William D. Evans, 1890.

John O. Miles, 1891; Robert Car-

ter, 1892; Gustave F. Swigert, 1893; Walter Frick, 1894; John M. Stewart, 1895; Joseph B. Vanaan Jr., 1896; Henry Carter, 1897; Charles V. Helms, 1898; Frank Love, 1899; William W. Fletcher, 1900; Frank Couch, 1901; William J. Baker, 1902; Horace G. Likeley, 1903; Horace G. Likeley, 1904; Edgar C. Ely, 1905; Hubert F. Clark, 1906; William L. Williams, 1907; Samuel F. Carpenter, 1908; Thomas L. MacMillan, 1909; Elba W. Reynolds, 1910.

Calvin G. Faust, 1911; Maurice G. Clifford, 1912; Martin L. Oliver, 1913; Stanley H. Smith, 1914; Frank Roemmelmeyer, 1915; Walter A. Spencer, 1916; William R. Morss, 1917; John N. Gelder, 1918; Roswell Silas McMullen, 1919; Claude E. Olver, 1920; Scott B. Spencer, 1921; Frank S. Hauenstein, 1922; Fahy H. Ely, 1923; Frank F. Shannon, 1924; C. Franklin Herbert, 1925; Lee H. Becker, 1926; Kenneth H. Colville Sr., 1927; Albert G. Brobst, 1928; F. Glenn Ball, 1929; Elmer A. Dix, 1930.

Alfred P. Wells, 1931; Thomas M. Evans, 1932; Harold E. Campbell, 1933; Willis H. Matthews, 1934; Donald L. Mitchell, 1935; John J. Goodwin, 1936; Richard Llewellyn, 1937; Niles B. Race, 1938; Edison M. Giles, 1939; C. Gerald Blake, 1940; Kenneth E. Robinson, 1941;

Roswell Stelle McMullen, 1942; Earl W. Kase, 1943; W. Uriah Carey, 1944; Alvin C. Roberts, 1945; Frazier W. Lathrope, 1946; Warren D. Geary, 1947; H. LeRoy Snow, 1948; Clell Anderson, 1949; David E. Atkinson, 1950.

Austin T. Barrows, 1951; Edmund A. Slick, 1952; William J. Fletcher, 1953; Reginald E. Wise, 1954; Charles R. Isgar, 1955; Julius Henry, 1956; Charles R. Crocker, 1957; Ernest R. Taylor, 1958; Reese Tuttle, 1959; Robert F. Wise, 1960; Roland E. McArdelle, 1961; William D. Geesey, 1962; Gordon W. Postlethwaite, 1963; Donald W. Burdick, 1964; Robert W. Swingle, 1965; William Martin, 1966; Merle Morgan, 1967; Frederick L. Walker, 1968; Samuel S. Pechusick, 1969; David C. Martin, 1970.

Donald D. Thomas, 1971; A. Neil Thorpe, 1972; Linwood Ward, 1973; William F. Lewis, 1974; James R. Hicks, 1975; William R. Miller, 1976; Ambrose J. Collins, 1977; Russell E. Parry, 1978; Robert W. Parry, 1979; John P. Zickler, 1980; Thomas W. Walker, 1981; Paul A. Thomas, 1982; Robert J. Gentile, 1983; Ronald A. Comunale, 1984; Kenneth I. James, 1985; Jerome Slick, 1986; Howard A. Yepson, 1987; Joseph L. Shust, 1988; Donald W. Powell, 1989; John V. Buberniak, 1990.

*January 1990*





Carbondale Eureka Royal Arch Chapter No. 179, officers for 1989 — Left to right: John V. Buberniak, King; Donald W. Powell, High Priest; Howard A. Yepson, Scribe. Back row, left to right: John

Baldwin; Merle Morgan, Secretary; Benjamin A. Beynon; Ronald A. Comunale. Not present for photograph, Julius Henry, Treasurer. (Photo by Donald W. Powell)



# FREEMASONRY



# A WAY OF LIFE





THE Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons is the oldest, largest and most widely known fraternal organization in the world.

Volumes have been written about it. Yet, to many, Freemasonry remains a mystery.

This folder is an attempt to relate a few facts that will be informative to all and to correct a few misconceptions.

### History

Some historians trace Freemasonry to the Tenth Century, B.C., during the building of King Solomon's Temple. Records reveal that Freemasonry was introduced into England in 926 A.D.

Freemasonry is directly descended from associations of operative masons, the cathedral builders of the Middle Ages, who traveled through Europe employing the secrets and skills of their crafts.

In the 17th Century, when cathedral building was on the decline, many guilds of stone-masons, known as "Operative Masons" or "Free Masons," started to accept as members those who were not members of the masons' craft, calling them "Speculative Masons" or "Accepted Masons."

It was from these groups, comprised mostly of "Adopted or Accepted Masons," that Symbolic Masonry or Freemasonry, as we know it today, had its beginning.

### Grand Lodges

In 1717, four Lodges of Freemasons meeting in London, England, formed the first Grand Lodge.

This first Grand Lodge chartered Symbolic Lodges and Provincial Grand Lodges in many countries, including the United States.

Today, there are more than 150 Grand Lodges in free countries of the world with a membership of more than 6,000,000.

The Grand Lodge is the administrative authority in its territory, known as Jurisdiction.

In the United States, there are 49 Grand Lodges. They include 48 states and the District of Columbia. Hawaii is under the Grand Lodge of California, and Alaska, the Grand Lodge of Washington.

There are approximately 4,000,000 Freemasons in the 49 Jurisdictions of the United States—nearly two-thirds of the world's total.

### Symbolic Lodge

The basic unit of all Grand Lodges is the Symbolic Lodge, or "Blue Lodge," as it is commonly known.

It is the Symbolic Lodge that issues petitions for membership, acts on petitions and confers the three Symbolic Degrees, known as the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees.

There are more than 600 Symbolic Lodges in the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, with a membership of approximately 250,000.

### Membership

Membership is limited to adult males who can meet the recognized qualifications and standards of character and reputation.

A man becomes a Freemason through his own volition. No one is asked to join its ranks. When a man seeks admission to a Symbolic Lodge, it is of his own free will and accord. The choice is his.

One of the customs of Freemasonry is not to solicit members. One seeking admission must have a desire and must request a petition form from one whom he believes to be a Mason.

The petitioner must be recommended by two members of a Masonic Lodge and pass a unanimous ballot. The petitioner must be 21 years of age, mentally and physically competent, of good moral character, and believe in the existence of a Supreme Being.

### Masonic Secrecy

Contrary to what many believe, Freemasonry is not a secret society. It does not hide its existence or its membership.

There has been no attempt to conceal the purpose, aims and principles of Freemasonry. It is an organization



formed and existing on the broad basis of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

Its constitutions are published for the world to behold. Its rules and regulations are open for inspection.

It is true that we have modes of recognition, rites and ceremonies with which the world is not acquainted. In this regard, all human groups and institutions have private affairs. For instance, families have discussions on subjects which do not, and should not, concern their neighbors.

### Freemasonry and Religion

Freemasonry is not a religion even though it is religious in character.

It does not pretend to take the place of religion nor serve as a substitute for the religious beliefs of its members.

Freemasonry accepts men, found to be worthy, regardless of religious convictions. An essential requirement is a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being.

### What is Freemasonry?

Freemasonry is not an insurance or beneficial society. It is not organized for profit. However, the charity and services rendered are beyond measure.

It teaches monotheism. It teaches the Golden Rule. It seeks to make good men better through its firm belief in the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man and the Immortality of the Soul.

### Tenets of Freemasonry

The Tenets of Freemasonry are ethical principles that are acceptable to all good men. It teaches tolerance toward all mankind.

It is known throughout the world, even behind the Iron Curtain where Masonry cannot exist.

Freemasonry proudly proclaims that it consists of men bound together by bonds of Brotherly Love and Affection.

It dictates to no man as to his beliefs, either religious or secular. It seeks no advantage for its members through business or politics.

Freemasonry is not a forum for discussions on partisan affairs.

### A Way of Life

Freemasonry is kindness in the home, honesty in business, courtesy in society, fairness in work, pity and concern for the unfortunate, resistance toward evil, help for the weak, forgiveness for the penitent, love for one another, and, above all, reverence and love for God.

Freemasonry is many things, but, most of all:

**FREEMASONRY IS A WAY OF LIFE.**

PUBLISHED BY THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL  
GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND  
HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND  
ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA  
AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO  
BELONGING.

100M. 7-80

# FREEMASONRY



# A WAY OF LIFE



**John Gillespie Murray**, born 1825 in Scotland, died May 10, 1854 (age 29), in New York City; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY

--one of the six constituent members of Carbondale Lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons

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John Gillespie Murray was a member of the Powell/Russell family, Carbondale. He was a half brother of Margaret Gillespie (Locke) Russell:

Jeanette Hume Gillespie, m. (1) Murray and (2) George Locke

Margaret Gillespie Locke + James Russell

William A. Russell + Ora E. Loomis

Helen L. Russell + Walter S. Powell

S. Robert Powell

--John Gillespie Murray was the son of Jeanette Hume Gillespie by her first marriage to a Mr. Murray, in Scotland. Jeanette Hume Gillespie then married George Locke. When John Gillespie and his wife Janet came to America from Scotland, they brought John Gillespie Murray, their grandson, with them. He was associated with Thomas Gillespie in Carbondale long before his mother and half-sisters came to Carbondale.

--Jeanette Hume Gillespie and George Locke were the parents of Margaret Gillespie Locke, who married James Russell, who was the paternal grandfather of Helen Loomis (Russell) Powell, the mother of S. Robert Powell

(Material here from PN Volume 23, pp. 1963-1990.14)



JOHN GILLESPIE MURRAY (half-brother of Margaret G. Locke)

born: 18?? in Scotland (see note on 1850 census, below)

died: May 10, 1854 in ~~Carbondale~~, Pa. (date given on last page of  
OELR'S birthday book) *NYC, NY.*

married:

John Gillespie Murray, "Uncle John Murray," is the son of Jeanette Hume Gillespie Murray Locke (the mother of MGL, the wife of James Russell). He is her son by her first marriage (to a Mr. Murray).

In her letter to Alice Osterhout Goodrich in 1941 (currently in the collection of HLRP), EPJ states: "When John Gillespie and his wife Janet [the maternal grandparents of John Gillespie Murray] came from Scotland they brought John Gillespie Murray, their grandson, with them. He was my great grandmother's son by her first marriage. He was born in 182?. He was associated with Thomas Gillespie in Carbondale long before his mother and half-sisters came to Carbondale to live."

In 1880 (p. 451) a "John G. Murray, J. W." is listed as being one of the charter members of Carbondale Lodge, No. 249 of the Masons. This John G. Murray is, in all probability, the half-brother of Margaret Gillespie Locke Russell.

A bookcase that belonged to John G. Murray, as well as over 30 books that were in his library--and which are autographed in his hand--are currently to be found at The Russell Homestead.

When Margaret Gillespie Locke and James Russell were married on January 1, 1851, it was Uncle John Murray who "gave the bride away," so to speak.

JGM's place of interment is, at present, unknown. See p. 1077.

Until May 24, 1978, the year in which John Gillespie Murray was born was not known by SRP and DWP, nor was that date known (or if known it was not written down) by any member of the preceding two generations. In all probability that date was known only by four members of the Locke-Russell family: JGM himself, his mother, his two sisters. On May 24, 1978, DWP and SRP discovered in THE 1850 CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA: LUZERNE AND WYOMING COUNTIES the names of Jeanette Locke and her three children (see p. 1082 of Vol. I of SRP)--who are therein listed as residents of Carbondale. In that census report, the following information is given about JGM:

p. 695, #40: John M.[sic] Murray, age 25, male, merchant, value of real estate owned \$600, from Scotland (listed by census taker, J. B. Mills, on Sept. 9, 1850)

--which means that JGM was born in 1825 and that when he died on May 10, 1854, he was 29 years old.



1964

On 04-28-1984, SKP registered  
John Gillespie Murray  
with the Family Registry,  
Genealogical Department,  
The Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-Day Saints, 50 East  
North Temple Street,  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
84150.

9/21/1979 - New York Public Library  
John M. [sic] Murray is not listed in  
the 1840 Pennsylvania Census for  
Carbondale, but he is listed in 1850,  
which means he settled in Carbondale  
sometime between 1840 and 1850.



1964. 1

In addition, there are no listings  
in Carbondale in the 1840 Census

for: Locke  
Gillespie  
Gillispie  
Gillespy  
John Russell  
James Russell

In 1850, the following are listed:

James Russell, Fell Twp.  
John M. Murray, Carbondale  
Jenette Locke, Carbondale  
Margaret Locke, Carbondale



1965

In the Library at The Homestead are the following books that belonged (or are believed to have belonged) to JGM:

1. Chamber's Information for the People Volume I, Fifteenth American Edition. (Philadelphia: Published by J. & J. L. Gihon, No. 98 Chestnut Street, 1851)

No inscription is to be found in this volume. It seems highly probable, however, that since volume two of the same work belonged to John Gillespie Murray (see # 2 below) that this volume also belonged to John Gillespie Murray.

2. Chamber's Information for the People Volume II, Fifth American Edition. (Philadelphia: Published by J. & J. L. Gihon, and for sale by G. B. Zieber, agent, No. 3 Ledger Buildings, 1850)

Inscribed in ink: J G Murray  
Dec 6"/51

3. Chronicles of England, France, Spain and the Adjoining Countries, from the latter part of the Reign of Edward II to the Coronation of Henry IV by Sir John Froissart, trans. from the French by Thomas Johnes, Esq. (New York: Leavitt, Trow & Co., 191 Broadway, 1849)

Inscribed in pencil: John G Murray  
May 8"/50[?]

4. The Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations Edited by Sarah Josepha Hale (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., successors to Grigg, Elliot & Co., No. 14, North Fourth Street, 1850)

Inscribed in ink: John G Murray  
Carbondale  
Pa  
1850



1966

5. The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, with a Memoir of His Life. A New Edition (Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 110 Washington Street, 1850).

This volume is from 35 River Street. Given the similarities between this volume and #17, 22, 27 and 29 (this list), it seems probable that this volume originally belonged to JGM.

6. The Complete Works of Robert Burns by Alexander Smith (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., No. 13 Astor Place, n. d.)

A bookmark signed "Nettie" is included in this volume. This book is probably from the library of John Gillespie Murray. Following his death, his library remained at 35 River Street and ultimately became the property of Aunts Nettie and Jennie Russell. JGM's books and bookcase were ultimately removed to The Homestead.

7. The Complete Works of Thomas Dick, LLD. Volume I (Hartford: Published by A. C. Goodman & Co., 1851)

Inscribed in ink: J G Murray  
Dec 6"/51[??]

8. The Complete Works of Thomas Dick, LLD. Volume II (Hartford: Published by A. C. Goodman & Co., 1851)

No inscription is to be found in this volume. It seems highly probable, however, that it, like Volume I of The Complete Works of Thomas Dick, also belonged to John Gillespie Murray.



1967

9. History of the Christian Church from its First Establishment to the Present Century by the Reverend Joseph Reeve, Third Edition (Boston: Published by Patrick Donahoe, No. 1 Spring Lane, 1851)

Inscribed: J G Murray  
May 8/51[?]

10. History of the Conquest of Mexico with a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization. and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortes, Volumes I-III by William H. Prescott (New York: Harper and Brothers, 82 Cliff Street, MDCCCXLVI)

Each of the three volumes is inscribed in black ink as follows: J G Murray  
Carbondale Jany 1"/52

11. The History of England from the Accession of James II Volume I by Thomas Babington Macaulay (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff Street, 1849)

Inscribed in pencil: John G Murray  
Carbondale May 29"/49

12. The History of England from the Accession of James II Volume II by Thomas Babington Macaulay (New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff Street, 1849)

Inscribed in pencil: J. G. Murray  
Carbondale May 29"/49



1968

13. History of the Irish Insurrection of 1798 by Edward Hay, Esq. (New York: Published by John Kenedy, 47 Mott Street, n.d.)

Inscribed: J G Murray  
May 8/51[?]

14. Letters of the Spanish Inquisition, A Rare Work, and the Best which has ever appeared on the Subject by M. Le Comte Joseph Le Maistre, trans. from the French with a Preface, Additional Notes and Illustrations by T. J. O'Flaherty, S.E.C. (Boston: Patrick Donahoe, Catholic Bookseller, 1843)

Inscribed in pencil: John G Murray  
May 8"/51[?]

15. Lights and Shadows of Sailor Life, as Exemplified in Fifteen Years' Experience, including the more Thrilling Events of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, and Reminiscences of an Eventful Life on the "Mountain Wave" by Joseph G. Clark (Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co., 29 Cornhill, 1848)

Inscribed in pencil: John G Murray  
Carbondale  
Augt 17"/49

16. The Life of Silas Wright, Late Governor of the State of New York by John S. Jenkins (Auburn, NY: Alden & Markham, Publishers, No. 67 Genesee St., 1847)

Inscribed in ink: J. G. Murray  
1848

17. Memoir and Poetical Remains of Henry Kirke White; also Melancholy Hours by Rev. John Todd (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Company, 110 Washington Street, 1850)

An embossing in this volume indicates that this book was purchased "From Bradley's."



1969

Memoir and Poetical Remains of Henry Kirke White  
was published by Phillips, Sampson and Company in the 1850s.  
Its binding is identical in every respect to that of numbers  
22, 27 and 29 (below) except for the fact that it is black  
whereas they are red. That being the case, I am inclined to  
think that number 17 also belonged to John Gillespie Murray.

18. Milton's Poetical Works together with the Life of the Author  
(New York: Published by Edward Kearny, No. 272 Pearl Street,  
n. d.)

Inscribed in pencil: John G. Murray  
Carbondale  
Augt 17"/49

19. The Moral Probe, or One Hundred and Two Common Sense Essays  
on the Nature of Men and Things: Interspersed with Scraps of  
Science and History by L. Carrall Judson, First Edition  
(New York: Published by the Author, 1848)

Inscribed in ink: John. G. Murray  
Carbondale  
July 20"/48

20. A New and Complete Statistical Gazetteer of the United States of  
America founded and compiled from official Federal and State  
Returns and the Seventh National Census by Richard Swainson  
Fisher, M. D. (New York: Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86  
Cedar Street, 1853)

Inscribed in pencil: J G Murray  
Carbondale  
Penna  
January 1"/54



1970

21. Poems, Plays and Essays by Oliver Goldsmith, M. B. by John Aiken, M. D. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson, and Company, 110 Washington St., 1853)

An embossing indicates that this volume was purchased  
"From Badley's". Inscribed in pencil: J G Murray  
Mch 8/54[?]

Nos. 22, 27 and 29 (below) constitute three-fourths of a matched set of four volumes, all with identical bindings, that were published by Phillips, Sampson and Company in the 1850s. The fourth volume in this matched set is entitled Poems, Plays and Essays by Oliver Goldsmith, M. D. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson, and Company, 110 Washington Street, 1853). This fourth volume, not unlike the other three in the set, was purchased (see embossing in that volume) "From Bradley's." Given the fact that Poems, Plays and Essays by Oliver Goldsmith, M.D. has been inscribed by John Gillespie Murray "J G Murray/Mch 8/54[?]," it seems likely that the other three volumes in this matched set (numbers 22, 27 and 29 below) also belonged to John Gillespie Murray.

22. The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope to which is Prefixed A Life of the Author. Two Volumes in One (Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 110 Washington Street, 1852)

An embossing in this volume indicates that this book was purchased "From Bradley's." A note on the possible owner of this volume is given following #21 (above).

23. The Poetical Works of Mrs Felicia Hemans; Complete in One Volume (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., successors to Grigg, Elliot & Co., No. 14, North Fourth Street, 1850)

Inscribed in ink : J G Murray  
Carbondale  
Pa  
1850

Inscribed in pencil: Maggie Russell  
Russell Valley  
Penna



24. Another volume in the library at The Homestead that is similar in many respects to numbers 17, 22, 27 and 29 (this list) is The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. A New Edition (Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co., 110 Washington Street, 1850). This volume contains the following inscription written in pencil: "Nettie Russell." An embossing therein indicates that it was purchased "From Bradley's." Given the similarities between this volume and numbers 17, 22, 27 and 29, I am inclined to think that The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott was originally owned by John Gillespie Murray, and that that volume became the property of Nettie Russell by inheritance.

25. The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth. A New Edition (Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 110 Washington Street, 1851).

This volume is from 35 River Street. Given the similarities between this volume and #17, 22, 27 and 29 (this list), it seems probable that this volume originally belonged to JGM.

26. Reveries of a Bachelor or A Book of the Heart by Marvel, author of Fresh Gleanings. Fourteenth Edition (New York: Charles Scribner, 1853).

Inscribed on one of the flyleaves at the beginning of this volume (inscription in pencil): "J. G. Murray  
Mch 8/54"

27. The Select Poetical Works of James Montgomery (Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1854)

A note on the possible owner of this volume is given following #21 above. An embossing indicates this volume was purchased "From Bradley's."

28. Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry by William Wirt, Revised Edition (Ithaca, NY: Published by Mack, Andrus & Co., No. 69 Owego Street, 1848)

Inscribed in pencil: John G. Murray  
Carbondale  
August 17"/49



1972

29. Tupper's Complete Poetical Works with a Portrait of the Author.  
A New Edition (Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 110 Wash-  
ington Street, 1851)

A note on the possible owner of this volume is given following #21  
above. An embossing indicates this volume was purchased "From Bradley's."

30. Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. Third Edition  
(New York: Wiley and Putnam, 161 Broadway, 1845)

Inscribed in pencil: J G Murray

NO  
18th [Nov. 18th]  
1848

31. The Works of Lord Byron including The Suppressed Poems also  
a Sketch of His Life by J. W. Lake. Complete in One Volume.  
(Philadelphia: Grigg, Elliot & Co., No. 14, North Fourth  
Street, 1848)

Inscribed in ink: J G. Murray  
Carbondale  
Pa  
1848



*John Gillespie Murray was one of the  
Charter members of Lodge No. 249.*

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**125th**  
**Anniversary**  
**Constituted July 1, 1850**



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**Carbondale Lodge No. 249**  
**Free and Accepted Masons**  
**Carbondale, Penna.**



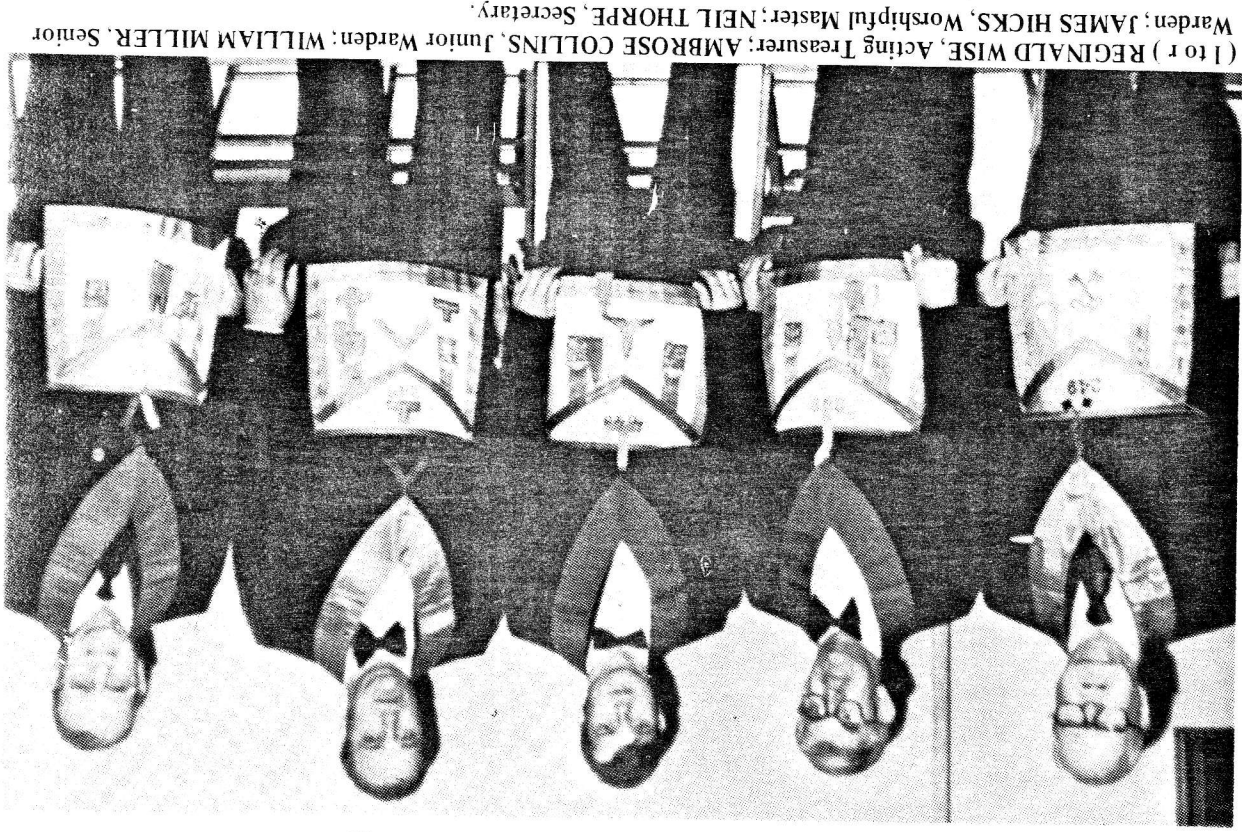
1972.2



**ROCHESTER B. WOODALL**  
Right Worshipful Grand Master

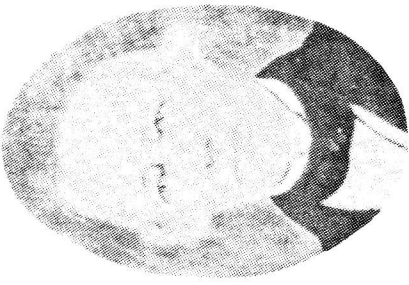
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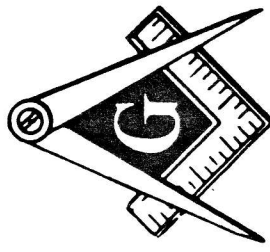


1975 LODGE OFFICERS

(l to r) REGINALD WISE, Acting Treasurer; AMBROSE COLLINS, Junior Warden; WILLIAM MILLER, Senior Warden; JAMES HICKS, Worshipful Master; NEIL THORPE, Secretary.



JUDSON W. BURNHAM  
First Master



CLELL ANDERSON  
100th Master



JAMES R. HICKS  
Present Master



# LODGE PROGRAM

October 11, 1975

Lodge Opening — 4:00 P.M.

## FLAG CEREMONY

Reception of Right Worshipful Grand Master

Recognition of Visiting Masters

Recognition of Past Masters

Read the Minutes of First Stated Meeting

Presentation of 50 Year Masonic Service Emblems

by the

Right Worshipful Grand Master

Remarks by the Right Worshipful Grand Master

Lodge Closing

Naming of the Dining Hall as "Ely Hall"

by the

Right Worshipful Grand Master

assisted by

William Geesey P.M.

Retiring to Durfee Parish Hall  
for Banquet at 6:00 P.M.

# BANQUET PROGRAM

Durfee Parish Hall

October 11, 1975

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INVOCATION

DINNER

GREETINGS.....

James R. Hicks  
Worshipful Master

INTRODUCTION OF TOASTMASTER.....

James R. Hicks  
Worshipful Master

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS.....

Alfred P. Wells P.M.  
Toastmaster

INTRODUCTION OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.....

Toastmaster

INTRODUCTION OF

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.....

Lester Odell  
D.D.G.M.

ADDRESS.....

Rochester B. Woodall  
R. W. Grand Master

BENNEDICTION

1972.4



# LODGE HISTORY

In the spring of 1850, a group of six Masonic Brethren affiliated with another lodge but residing in Carbondale or vicinity met in the offices of Brothers Henry Evans and John G. Murray on April 22, 1850. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare plans for the organization of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Carbondale.

The preliminary steps having been taken, several other meetings were held and temporary officers were selected. Brother Judson W. Burnham was delegated to visit the Grand Lodge at Philadelphia and request a warrant for the proposed lodge. The letter of application forwarded to Grand Lodge in this connection is copied hereunder:

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging:

We, the undersigned, being regular Master Masons formerly members of the Lodge mentioned against our respective names, and at this time not members of any lodge, pray for a Warrant of Constitution empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at Carbondale in the County of Luzerne to be called Carbondale Lodge No. 249 and there to discharge the duties of masons in a constitutional manner according to the forms of the order and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and we have nominated and do recommend Brother Judson W. Burnham to be the first Master, Brother Robert Maxwell to be the first Senior Warden and Brother John G. Murray to be the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict conformity to the ancient landmarks of the Order and the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

No. 218  
Hailing from Honesdale  
Lodge

Judson William Burnham  
Robert Maxwell  
John G. Murray  
William Root  
Henry Evans  
Rice Lewis

On Wednesday, September 11, 1850, a meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on South Church Street when the Lodge was formally constituted by District Deputy Grand Master Henry Pettibone and his Grand Officers. The following officers were duly installed: Judson W. Burnham, W.M.; Robert Maxwell, S.W.; John G. Murray, J.W.; William Root, Treasurer and Rice Lewis, Secretary.

In such high esteem were these men held by their fellow citizens, that it was but a short period of time before numerous applications for membership began to pour in and the growth and prosperity of Carbondale Lodge No. 249 became an assured fact. During the one hundred and twenty five years which have passed, twelve hundred and ninety addition members have been added to the membership roll of six warrant members.

## Lodge History (con'd)

In the year 1874, Brother John Jermyn erected a building on Salem Avenue for the use of the Lodge. The opening ceremonies took place on Thursday, April 22, 1875. The first meeting held in the new building was an extra meeting at which the Entered Apprentice Mason Degree was conferred on Solomon Bolton and the Fellowcraft Mason Degree on Evan Williams and Albert E. Clark.

In 1895, the Masonic Hall Association purchased the property from John Jermyn. The building, known as Masonic Temple, has been in constant use since 1875 by Carbondale Lodge No. 249 meeting on the first Wednesday evening of each month, Eureka Royal Arch Chapter No. 179 meeting on the second Wednesday evening, and Palestine Commandery No. 14 Knights Templar meeting on the third Wednesday evening of each month. Palestine Chapter, Order of DeMolay also used the Meeting room during the Chapters existence. The Craftsmen Club Rooms are located on the second floor of the building and are currently undergoing extensive renovation. These rooms are also used by the Garnet Chapter, Order of Eastern Star meeting on the third Wednesday evening of each month.

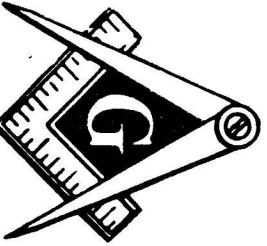
## PAST MASTERS

Judson W. Burnham	1850	Solomon Bolton	1879
Robert Maxwell	1851	Joseph Alexander, Jr.	1880
Rice Lewis	1852	William A. Weaver	1881
Alfred Darte	1853	Silas A. McMullen	1882
Philo C. Gritman	1854	Joseph M. Alexander	1883
Philo C. Gritman	1855	Rollin H. Smith	1884
Lewis S. Watres	1856	Fred Topping	1885
William R. Baker	1857	John W. Dimock	1886
John L. Gore	1858	George W. Norris	1887
William R. Baker	1859	George W. Norris	1888
James Hosie	1860	William D. Evans	1889
Henry B. Jadwin	1861	William D. Evans	1890
Raymond W. Graves	1862	John O. Miles	1891
William R. Baker	1863	Robert Carter	1892
Hiram Marsh	1864	Gustave F. Swigert	1893
Nathan P. Cramer	1865	Walter Frick	1894
Jerome Underwood	1866	John M. Stewart	1895
Joseph B. VanBergen	1867	Joseph B. Vanaan Jr.	1896
Pierce Butler	1868	Henry Carter	1897
Edward Y. Davies	1869	Charles V. Helms	1898
Joseph B. VanBergen	1870	Frank Love	1899
William R. Baker	1871	William W. Fletcher	1900
Jesse H. Bagley	1872	Frank Couch	1901
Myron H. Barber	1873	William J. Baker	1902
John Robertson	1874	Horace G. Likeley	1903
William L. Yarrington	1875	Horace G. Likeley	1904
William L. Yarrington	1876	Edgar C. Ely	1905
Henry B. Wiebur	1877	Hubert F. Clark	1906
John Scurry	1878	William L. Williams	1907



# Past Masters (con'd)

Samuel F. Carpenter	1908	Roswell Stelle McMullen	1942
Thomas L. MacMillan	1909	Earl W. Kase	1943
Elba W. Reynolds	1910	W. Uriah Carey	1944
Calvin G. Faust	1911	Alvin C. Roberts	1945
Maurice G. Clifford	1912	Frazier W. Lathrope	1946
Martin L. Oliver	1913	Warren D. Geary	1947
Stanley H. Smith	1914	H. LeRoy Snow	1948
Frank Roemmelmeyer	1915	Clell Anderson	1949
Walter A. Spencer	1916	David E. Atkinson	1950
William R. Morss	1917	Austin T. Barrows	1951
John N. Gelder	1918	Edmund A. Slick	1952
Roswell Silas McMullen	1919	William J. Fletcher	1953
Claude E. Oliver	1920	Reginald E. Wise	1954
Scott B. Spencer	1921	Charles R. Isger	1955
Frank S. Hauenstein	1922	Julius Henry	1956
Fahy H. Ely	1923	Charles R. Crocker	1957
Frank F. Shannon	1924	Ernest R. Taylor	1958
C. Franklin Herbert	1925	Reese Tuttle	1959
Lee H. Becker	1926	Robert F. Wise	1960
Kenneth H. Colville Sr.	1927	Roland E. McArdelle	1961
Albert G. Brobst	1928	William D. Geesey	1962
F. Glenn Ball	1929	Gordon W. Postlethwaite	1963
Elmer A. Dix	1930	Donald W. Burdick	1964
Alfred P. Wells	1931	Robert W. Swingle	1965
Thomas M. Evans	1932	William Martin	1966
Harold E. Campbell	1933	Merle Morgan	1967
Willis H. Matthews	1934	Frederick L. Walker	1968
Donald L. Mitchell	1935	Samuel S. Pechusick	1969
John J. Goodwin	1936	David C. Martin	1970
Richard Llewellyn	1937	Donald D. Thomas	1971
Niles B. Race	1938	A. Neil Thorpe	1972
Edison M. Giles	1939	Linwood Ward	1973
C. Gerald Blake	1940	William F. Lewis	1974
Kenneth E. Robinson	1941	James R. Hicks	1975





In his capacity as Secretary of the Carbondale Masons, in 1853, John G. Murray wrote the following article, which appeared in the Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal, Vol. 5, No. 19 (Carbondale City, Luzerne County, Pa., December 30, 1853), p. 2, cols. 4-5.

### Masonic Anniversary.

On Wednesday Evening, December 27th, 1853, CARBONDALE LODGE of A. Y. M. 219, met at their Hall to celebrate the natal day of their Patron Saint, in conformity with a time-honored custom. St. John's Day has long been held in true Masonic style throughout the widest extent of civilization, from the rising to the setting of the sun. Amongst all nations, climes and creeds, wherever man has trod this can be traced; even among the untold <sup>for</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~vast~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~ages~~ <sup>of</sup> some of the ancient land-marks of Masonry are found. Proof strong as holy writ of its antiquity.

At the hour of nine, the J. W. called the craft from Labour to Refreshment: the members proceeding in a body to the hotel of Col. W. W. Bronson, where a sumptuous repast had been duly prepared. Few understand better than Col. B., how to cater to the wants of an exalted public; and in this instance he had surpassed even himself. After the quality of the edibles had been ably discussed and the tables cleared, the members resorted themselves around the festive board; when, on motion of P. M. Bro. Robert Maxwell, our newly elected W. M., P. C. Gritman, was called to the chair, and Bro. J. G. Murray, appointed secretary. Some few of the many present offered the following regular and volunteer toasts. Bro. J. L. Gore, of New York, but still a member of 219, gave the first toast of the evening:

1. *To our Master*:—Appropriate to the commencement of festivity. When the Sun rises in the East, we are called to Labor; when he sets in the West our daily toil is over—but when he has reached the South, the hour is High Twelve, and we are summoned to Refreshment.

This called up the W. M., who in a neat and able speech, thanked the members for the exalted position that he found himself placed in, paying a well merited tribute of respect to the P. M. of the Lodge, in a happy and felicitous style calling them the pioneers of the Order in this city, showing in glowing colors of light, that Masonry is progressive, and that in addition to the rapid advancement made by the members in the sublime science of our order, he ardently hoped that by a uniform course of "fidelity and perseverance to the tenets of Masonry, and by the united assistance of the brethren that the glorious principles of the Order would be better taught and better understood by all present. In truly eloquent lan-

guage he portrayed the character of a true Master Mason, and enjoined upon the members that we should apply ~~the same~~ <sup>the same</sup> ~~in the same manner~~ <sup>in the same manner</sup> of our respective duties to God, our neighbors and ourselves, and that we are bound by duty, honor and gratitude, to be faithful to our trust, to support the dignity of our character on every occasion, and to enforce by precept and example, obedience to the tenets of the Order—so that in age, as Master Masons, we may enjoy the happy reflection consequent upon a well spent life, and die in the hope of blissful immortality.

S. W. Bro. Henry Evans, on behalf of the members of the Lodge, gave the next regular toast.

*Our Past Master*:—Our Past Worshipful Master, Bro. A. Dart, having ruled with honor to himself and edification to the Brethren, lays down the Mallet and gives up his responsible and comprehensive Stewardship to the hands of another & exalted Brother. May his mantle of wisdom and knowledge rest upon his successor. He may now proudly point at our Temple as well as at his Retirement from an Elevated Office, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> gain the good will of mankind, and the blessing of the Great Architect on high.

Responded to by P. M. Bro. Alfred Dart, in his usual happy style, paying an eloquent eulogy to the Lodge, and in concluding a speech replete with wit and humor, gave the following:

*Brethren from Sister Lodges*:—May our intercourse this evening cement us more fully together in the bonds of Faith, Hope and Charity, and bring us more fully adjusted as perfect Ashlars, made ready to rear up the glorious Temple of Masonry on Earth, and prepare each of us for that Building not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Ably responded to by Bro. Evan Hunter, of Pittston Lodge, in a speech that brought down the house with well merited applause, ending by giving:

*Carbondale Lodge*:—One of the strong Pillars in the Masonic Temple. Each of its members have shown in the three first steps of Masonry, industry when an Apprentice, application when a Fellowcraft, reflection when a Master Mason.

a Fellowcraft, reflection when a Master Mason.

Response by Bro. James Hamilton, who gave *The Grand Lodge of Pa.*—The True Mason regards the signs inscribed upon its Trestle Board as the only guide for the Craft within its jurisdiction.

Responded to by P. M. Rice Lewis, who is unsurpassed in his sallies of wit and fun; his talents in each was well shown and duly appreciated, and the many hearty guffaws long after he had finished, attested his merit. He gave

*The Health of P. M. Robert Maxwell*:—One of the early pioneers of the Lodge. The presence here tonight of so many Brothers, and the almost unprecedented success of Lodge 219, attest Bro. Maxwell's skill in Masonry. In the language of the Poet he must feel that bliss "Which nothing earthly gives or can destroy—The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy."

An able response by Bro. Maxwell, who edified the Brothers with a reminiscence of his early days when a member of a Scottish Lodge—showing that amidst the many changes that society has undergone, Masonry, built upon a rock, has resisted all innovations and encroachments. He alluded to Kilwinning Lodge No. 1 of Scotland, the first Masonic Temple in Great Britain, and immortalized as having been the Lodge which her noble Bard hailed from, and to which he dedicated his immortal verse, the "Mason's Adieu."

Adieu, a heart's fond, warm, adieu,  
Ye brothers of our mystic tie;  
Ye favour'd and enlightened few,  
Companions of my social joy;  
Tho' I to foreign lands must go,  
Pursuing fortune's slippery ba';  
With melting heart and brimful eye,  
I'll mind you still when far awa'.

In concluding, he gave:

*Our absent Bro. James Rathven*:—Held in grateful remembrance for brotherly kindness and past services. We regret his absence, which prevents him from participating with us around the festive board.

The above toast elicited from many of the Bro's the ardent wish that Bro. Rathven might have a safe and speedy return to the bosom of his family and friends.

Bro. Amzi Wilson being called upon for a toast, gave the following:

*The Ladies*:—They of all others, best know how to Love, to cherish, to value the dear companion of their fortune, who softens and alleviates every distress; adds sweeteners and comfort to all the pleasures of life. Man's most pleasing companion in the gay and cheerful hour of prosperity, and his chief friend and adviser in the dark and dismal hour of adversity.

Responded to by Secretary Elect, Bro. S. B. Bilger, in a neat and appropriate manner. He very aptly gave the following quotation from Dean Swift:

"We're true and sincere  
And just to the fair,  
They'll trust us on any occasion;  
No mortal can more  
The ladies adore,  
Than a Free and Accepted Mason."

In the interval between the toasts, Bro. Robert Evans, enlivened the meeting with a number of true Masonic songs. Many volunteer toasts were given, which not being handed in to the Secretary in time have to be omitted. As the time approached the "Wee short hour ayeon the twal", after singing *Auld Lang Syne* as Masons only know, each retired to his home, feeling all the wiser and better for the pleasant union of Masonic hearts, in hopes that when time has winged his flight, all friends will have another like reunion on the *Square*.

J. G. MURRAY, Secretary.

[DWP Notes, 1987]



1974

John G. Murray's business associations

1. Evans and Murray

On October 11, 1975, the Carbondale Lodge No. 249, of Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Carbondale Lodge No. 249. A booklet was issued at that time, entitled :

125th Anniversary, Constituted July 1, 1850,  
Carbondale Lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted  
Masons, Carbondale, Penna.

On pages 6-7 of that booklet is given a "Lodge History" and in the first paragraph of that history, we learn of the Evans - Murray association :

In the spring of 1850, a group of six Masonic Brethern affiliated with another lodge but residing in Carbondale or vicinity met in the offices of Brothers Henry Evans and John G. Murray on April 22, 1850. The purpose of this meeting was to prepare plans for the organization of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Carbondale.

2. Strang, Murray & Brewster

In the Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal, Vol. 5, No. 6 ( Carbondale City, Luzerne County, Pa., September 2, 1853 ), p. 1, col. 1, appeared the following business notice :

JOHN G. MURRAY, with Strang, Murray &  
Brewster, Grocers, 51 Vesey-street,  
New York.

3. Strang, Murray & Co.

In the Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal, Vol. 5, No. 24 ( Carbondale City, Luzerne County, Pa., February 10, 1854 ), p. 2, col. 6, appeared the following business notice :

JOHN G. MURRAY,  
WITH  
STRANG, MURRAY & CO.,  
(Late Strang, Murray & Brewster.)  
No. 51 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK,  
Importers, Wholesale Grocers,  
DEALERS IN  
TEAS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, & C.  
Jan. 10, 1854. 24 Jan.



On the D & H Canal —  
arriving at Homestead



**Shipments to Carbondale.**  
BY  
**Wilbur's Line,**  
*Per Canal Boats for the week ending Tuesday, 26th. June, at 5 o'clock, P. M.*

By Canal Boat Union, June 19, Merchandize, for A. Grady, Howell & Law, W. S. Wentz J. Nealon.

By Canal Boat Wyoming, 20th. June, M'd'ze for H. Strong, A. Grady, T. Boland, Evans & Murray, Bilger, White & Co., J. Miles, Poor & Mills.

By Canal Boat Otsego, 21st. June, M'd'ze for J. Miles, T. Boland, P. Morgan, T. R. Jones, J. H. Estabrook, Howarth & Bro's. P. Moran.

By Canal Boat D. Webster, June 22d. M'd'ze for Howel & Law, R. B. Ironsides, Henry Strong, Poor & Mills, Sweet & Raynor, H. O'Neil.

By Canal Boat M. J. Merchant, June 23d. M'd'ze, for Evans & Murray, A. Miles, Howarth & Bros. C. H. Wells, Howel & Law, Wm. Brennan, A. Clark.

By Canal Boat Empire, June 25th., M'd'ze for Clark & Voyle, J. H. Estabrook, Scrantons & Platt.

By Canal Boat May Flower, June 26th, M'd'ze for Clark & Voyle, J. Benjamin, M. B. Corby, J. M. Poor, F. P. Grow & Bro's. H. Hackley.

It would not surprise me to learn that "Evans & Murray" was an early partnership of John G. Murray.

Carbondale Democrat

June 29, 1849, p. 2



These 4 references to JGM were discovered by PWP:

1975

Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal  
Volume 5, Number ?  
( Carbondale City, Luzerne County, PA., August <sup>5</sup> /, 1853 )  
p. 3 col. 6 ( J. G. Murray )

3



J. G. MURRAY,  
WITH  
Strang, Murray & Brewster,  
GROCERS,  
51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN MURRAY,  
GROCER, PROVISION AND GRAIN MERCHANT,  
MONIAIVE.  
JOHN MURRAY respectfully intimates that he has been  
Appointed Agent for this District for the Sale of the  
well-known MANURES of Messrs W. & H. M. GOULDING,  
DUBLIN and CORK, and has a Stock of the above on hand  
which can be supplied at Reasonable Prices.  
Also, a lot of Sheep Bars made from the Root of Larch  
Wood.

Carbondale Transcript  
and Lackawanna  
Journal, Volume 5,  
Number 24, Feb. 10,  
1854 — p. 2, col. 6.



JOHN G. MURRAY,  
WITH  
STRANG, MURRAY & CO.,  
(Late Strang, Murray & Brewster.)  
No. 51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,  
Importers, Wholesale Grocers,  
DEALERS IN  
TEAS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.  
April 12, 1854.

JOHN G. MURRAY,  
WITH  
STRANG, MURRAY & CO.,  
(Late Strang, Murray & Brewster.)  
No. 51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,  
Importers, Wholesale Grocers,  
DEALERS IN  
TEAS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.  
Jan. 10, 1854. 24 Jan.



1976

Carbondale Transcript and Lackawanna Journal

Volume 5, Number 6

(Carbondale City, Luzerne County, PA., XXXXXXXXXX September 2, 1853

p. 1, col. 1 ( John G. Murray )

**William Jessup**, having resumed the practice of the Law, will attend to any business entrusted to him in the Counties of Susquehanna, Luzerne, Bradford and Wyoming. Montrose, Dec. 1851. 3-41

**George Perkins**, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Carbondale, Pa. Office over A. Watt's Store in Campbell's new building, corner of Main and Salem streets and opposite the Rail-Way Hotel. 5-1

**Fuller & Harding**, Attorneys. Office on River street, 2d door below the Phoenix Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 5-1

**Francis Drake**, Attorney at Law, Honesdale, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. 451

**John G. Murray**, with Strang, Murray & Brewster, Grocers, 51 Vesey-street, New York.



**George W. Griswold**, Resident Dentist, Carbondale; one door from Sweet & Ruynor's on Main street.

N. B.-All Gold Plate Work must be paid for when delivered.

**Pacific Hotel**, Greenwich-street, near Broadway, New York. A. F. SALISBURY and J. D. WHEELER, Proprietors. In the vicinity of the principal Steamboat Landings.

**Roberson, Van Valkenburgh & Kennin**, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, and Furs, Millinery Goods, Silk and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers and Ribbons, Umbrellas, Parasols and Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c., 24 Courtland-street, New York.

W. H. ROBERSON, F. L. VAN VALKENBURGH, JNO. L. KENNIN.

**American Hotel**, Tunkhannock, Pa. HAMILTON & NICELEY, having taken the above named commodious and well known Hotel, will open the same on the first of February next. This House is too well known to need commendation, and it will be the aim of the new Proprietors to maintain its established reputation. They will furnish the best of everything for the comfort of guests, and spare no efforts to render complete satisfaction to all who may patronize them. A share of patronage solicited.

JAMES S. HAMILTON, GEORGE W. NICELEY, Tunkhannock, Jan. 24th, 1853.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**C. K. WARD**, Church street, at the late residence of Dr. Dickson begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he is Sole Agent for J. TALLIS & Co's Illustrated Standard Works, Historical, Religious and Dramatic, which they challenge the world to equal.

Orders received for all American and Imported Works; books Bound in the best style at New York prices. Terms cash on delivery.

Carbondale, Aug. 5, 1853 2-1f.



1977

ELEANOR P. JONES - 14 DARTE AVENUE - CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Louis Dear,

This is your  
Great grandmother Lock's  
preserve jar - used by her  
when she kept house for  
John Murray (her son) and  
Aunt Jeanette (her daughter)  
and Grandmother Russell (her daughter)  
at 35 Pine Street about 184?

With Eleanor's love



1978

NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT, Tunkhannock, Pa.  
(Volume I, Number 14, Wednesday, May 17, 1854, p. 3, col. 1)

#### DIED.

In New York city, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Pa., in the 28th year of his age.

The *New York Times* of last Friday contained the above notice of the death of MURRAY. We do not remember of having experienced the same feelings of surprise and sorrow, for many years, as we did on perusing the above. His death has shocked us more on account of its being but a brief period since we saw him enjoying perfect health. But a few weeks since, while on a visit to New York, we had the pleasure of Mr. MURRAY's company on several occasions, and the bloom of health which was then on his cheeks indicated a long life. In the morning of life, with prospects of a bright and happy future before him, he has been cut down by that merciless destroyer which seems to single out for its victims the best loved, and for whom the most tears will be wept. Possessing a warm and generous heart, scorning deceit even when advantageous to practice it, we entertained for him feelings of the deepest friendship and esteem. We have no pen wherewith to deck the bier of him who has gone with garlands of pristine beauty; we would fain stand beside his last sad resting place, and drop a tear on the sod that covers so noble a heart. They have laid him down to rest beneath Greenwood's shady groves, where amid the songs of birds and the perfume of summer flowers he will sleep on until "the last of earth."

CREECENT.

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CREECENT.

The copy of the North Branch Democrat from which the above notice about the death of John G. Murray was made was saved by Margaret Gillespie Russell and placed by her, together with ten other newspapers, in a desk which, c. 1965, was located in the west attic of the Russell Homestead. As HLRP and SRP were cleaning out that desk, c. 1965, they came across the 11 newspapers. At that time SRP placed those newspapers in a plastic bag and stored them in a trunk in the south closet off the east attic in the Russell Homestead. On June 8, 1980, SRP opened that trunk and he and DWP examined in detail those 11 newspapers at that time. It is because of the fact that the North Branch Democrat of May 17, 1854 contains the above notice about the death of John G. Murray that Margaret Gillespie Russell saved this newspaper.



CARBONDALE TRANSCRIPT, AND LACKAWANNA JOURNAL, Carbondale City, Luzerne County, Pa.  
(Volume 5, Number 84, May 19, 1854, p. 2, col. 6)

☞ Last week it became our painful duty to announce the death of our late beloved fellow townsman, JOHN G. MURRAY. The unexpected event has cast a pall over the spirits of all who knew him; the stroke to his relatives is severe but the consolation that his sufferings were but short, and that he has gone to the presence of a merciful Judge, should cheer them in their this hour of deep affliction. The Carbondale Masonic Lodge, of which he was one of the founders and a Worthy Member, tender to the bereaved their sympathies in the appropriate resolutions annexed.

The funeral sermon will be preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath afternoon.

At a special meeting of CARBONDALE LODGE, No. 249, A. Y. MASONS, held at the Lodge Room on Friday evening, May 19th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Lodge:

Whereas, The Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit in his wisdom, to call our esteemed and worthy Brother, JOHN G. MURRAY, from the "level of time" to "that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,"

Therefore, *Resolved*, That by this dispensation of Divine Providence, Carbondale Lodge has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the brethren a tried companion, and masonry a devoted follower: one whose "rule" of action was ever tried by the "square" of virtue, and whose "work" was always found to be within the bounds prescribed by Charity and Brotherly Love.

*Resolved*, That although we mourn the withdrawal of our Brother from his labor in our earthly Lodge, yet are we consoled with the reflection, that the Link thus broken, was the only obstacle to his gaining the last round upon the ladder that conducted to the Grand Lodge above.

*Resolved*, That the members of Carbondale Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning, for the space of thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the *Carbondale Transcript* and the *Masonic Mirror*, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of them to the relatives of our deceased brother.

☞ Last week it became our painful duty to announce the death of our late beloved fellow townsman, JOHN G. MURRAY. The unexpected event has cast a pall over the spirits of all who knew him; the stroke to his relatives is severe but the consolation that his sufferings were but short, and that he has gone to the presence of a merciful Judge, should cheer them in their this hour of deep affliction. The Carbondale Masonic Lodge, of which he was one of the founders and a Worthy Member, tender to the bereaved their sympathies in the appropriate resolutions annexed.

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The copy of the CARBONDALE TRANSCRIPT, AND LACKAWANNA JOURNAL from which the above notice about the death of John G. Murray was made was saved by Margaret Gillespie Russell and placed by her, together with ten other newspapers, in a desk which, c. 1965, was located in the west attic of the Russell Homestead. As HLRP and SRP were cleaning out that desk, c. 1965, they came across the 11 newspapers. At that time SRP placed those newspapers in a plastic bag and stored them in a trunk in the south closet off the east attic in the Russell Homestead. On June 8, 1980, SRP opened that



1980

trunk and he and DWP examined in detail those 11 newspapers at that time. It is because of the fact that the Carbondale Transcript, and Lackawanna Journal of May 19, 1854 contains the above notice about the death of John G. Murray that Margaret Gillespie Russell saved this newspaper.



1981

52

...and the state  
...from New

**PRUSSIA.**  
J. Blunt Manteuffel's speech to the Chambers asserted definitely that Prussia maintained accord both with Russia and the Western Powers.

The resignation of Chavalerie, known as Minister to London, was accepted. He is succeeded by Count Bismarck, the present Minister of Naples—a man, borough-owning, and a Kossuthite.

**GREEN.** From Athens, the April 11, is stated that the "Gallia" of Corinth was captured by French ships of war, and communication was opened between the Continent and the island. The vessels of the French Thersuly was in the harbor of Athens. The news of the capture of the "Gallia" and it was reported, but believed with doubt, that the island had been defeated at Messora.

**PERSIA.**  
Prince D'Esclowsky, the Russian Minister in Persia, received Sir Pearsburg on the 14th ult. and they would not send another Minister, but the Consul will be at Teheran.

**INDIA.**  
It is confirmed that Durr MAHOMMED seeks to form an alliance with Great Britain.  
A revolution is expected at Ave. The Prince had patronized his brother and sought the throne.  
The delivery of gold in cotton is confirmed, but it has not yet been paid in specie.  
In consequence to remittance dis-

Send Telegrams to the New-York Herald Times.

**Great Exit man at the Capital.**

MR. BADGER ON THE INSANE BILL.

### Attempt to stop Debate on the Nebraska Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

The prospects of the friends of the Nebraska bill are not quite so bright to-day. The opponents declare they will not call for the Yeas and Nays until next Tuesday, when the Pacific Rail-

SENATE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to coöperate with the editor of the *Senate* for publishing the debates of the Senate in the *Senate*, after.

The resolution was debated for an hour, and then, without final action, was laid over.

Mr. BAILEY moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of DAVID MYERER, which was returned from the House, at the request of the Senate, and laid over.

Mr. BRECHARD moved to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of 32,000 copies of the Agricultural report of the Parent Office Report. Laid over.

Mr. BRECHARD offered a resolution amending the rules so that no bill passing the Senate shall be sent to the House until three days after action on it. Laid over.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to finish the fortifications at Fortugas and Key West.

The (retired) senate Land bill was taken up.

Mr. BAKER spoke two hours, sustaining the constitutionality of the bill. He held that the power to dispose of the public lands was vested in Congress, without any limitation. He read from the journals to show that the committee of land in Kentucky and Connecticut for the year and Drury Ashmun had been elected and reported measures by JAMES K. ELSA, MONTICELLO, WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR THE STATE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Mr. CAMPELL rose, and began saying something, which Mr. INGESSON objected to debate. If the Chair should decide that the gentleman could go on, he would appeal from the decision.

Mr. WASHINGTON of Missouri to do damage with his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. HUBB), and insists of that as the Nebraska bill was not pressing, the Pacific Railroad bill was not pressing, and other important bills should first be acted upon. We have lived under what the gentleman calls a great wrong for thirty years, and have never known we were damaged.

Mr. WASHBURN, after further interruptions, concluded what he had to say, claiming they should have ample time to consider the measure.

Mr. HIBBARD—I object.  
Mr. CHAIRMAN—The Chair has declared the gentleman from Maine, Mr. WASHBURN, out of order, and I raise the point—he cannot speak except by unanimous consent.  
Mr. HIBBARD—That is the rule.

**THE SPEAKER** put the question, and the House refused consent to Mr. WASHINGTON to be so proposed.

**MR. WASHINGTON**—I desire to make another remark.

**SPEAKER**—Will the House consent that the gentleman shall proceed in order? ["No," "no," from all parts of the hall"]



1982

New-York Daily Times

(Volume III, No. 827, Friday, May 12, 1854, p. 8, col. 4)

**DIED.**  
In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, Mrs. ANN McVEAGH, consort of the late William McVeagh, aged 76 years, 2 months and 13 days.  
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Division-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.  
"This is the last of earth."  
On Wednesday, May 10, after a short illness, CHESSELLEN FLISS, of the City of New-York, counsel-at-law, aged 42 years.  
His remains have been taken to Waterford, Saratoga Co., for interment.  
At New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, May 10, Miss ELIZABETH WHITING, sister of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Boardman, aged 24 years.  
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at New Milford, Conn., on Friday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.  
In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.  
His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton av ferry.  
In Williamsburg, on Wednesday night, May 10, of hyper-trophy of heart, JESSE M. LAWRENCE, eldest son of Geo. and Adeline Lawrence, in the 17th year of his age.  
The relatives and friends of the family, the members and congregation of the First Universalist Society of Williamsburg, No. 301, No. 5 of Temperance, are invited to attend his funeral, this Friday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 100 South 4th-st.  
In Providence, on Thursday, May 11, CORALIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles and Adelphe S. Durfee, aged 3 years.  
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the parents' residence, on Pacific-st., above Fowlers, at 4 P. M., on Friday, 12th inst.  
HENRY HINE, aged 28 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

"In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton av ferry."

The North Branch Democrat (Tunkhannock, Pa., Volume I, Number 14, Wednesday, May 17, 1854, p. 3, col. 1) carried a notice of the death of John G. Murray (see that notice on the preceding page). In that notice it states: "The New York Times of last Friday contained the above notice of the death of MURRAY..." Based on the information contained in the notice of the death of JGM in the May 17, 1854 issue of the North Branch Democrat, SRP went to the Mid-Manhattan Library (8 East 40th Street, NYC, 212-790-6575) on 06-09-1980 and located the notice about the death of John G. Murray that is reproduced above.



Shown below is a xerox copy of the notice of the death and burial of John Gillespie Murray that was published in the New-York Daily Times of Friday, May 12, 1854 (Vol. III, No. 827). This xerox copy was made from the microfilm copy of this issue of this newspaper that is in the 43rd Street annex of the New York Public Library; copy made on the morning of June 28, 1980 by SRP and DWP.

**DIED.**  
In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, Mrs. ANN McVRAUGH, consort of the late William McVraugh, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days.  
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Division-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.  
"This is the last of earth."  
On Wednesday, May 10, after a short illness, CHRISTOPHER ELLIS, of the City of New-York, counsel-at-law, aged 28 years.  
His remains have been taken to Waterford, Saratoga Co. for interment.  
At New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, May 10, Miss ELIZABETH WARRING, sister of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Houghton, aged 22 years.  
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at New Milford, Conn., on Friday, May 12, at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further intimation.  
In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.  
His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton av. ferry.  
In Wallingburg, on Wednesday night, May 10, of apoplexy of heart, JESSE M. LAWRENCE, eldest son of Geo. and Adele Lawrence, in the 17th year of his age.  
The relatives and friends of the family, the members and congregation of the First Universalist Society of Wallingburg, also Section No. 1, etc., of Temperance, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 106 South 4th-st.  
In Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, May 11, CORALIS AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles and Adeline S. Darlow, aged 3 years.  
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the parents' residence, on Pacific-st., above Powers, at 1 P. M., on Friday, 12th inst.  
HENRY HAY, aged 24 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

"In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton av. ferry."



## DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, Mrs. ANN McVEAGH, consort of the late William McVeagh, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Division-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

"This is the last of earth."

On Wednesday, May 10, after a short illness, CHESSELDEN ELLIS, of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, aged 52 years.

His remains have been taken to Waterford, Saratoga Co., for interment.

At New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, May 10, Miss ELIZABETH WHITING, sister of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Boardman, aged 62 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at New-Milford, Conn., on Friday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 26th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton-av. ferry.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday night, May 10, of hypertrophy of heart, JOSEPH M. LAWRENCE, eldest son of Geo. and Adeline Lawrence, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members and congregation of the First Universalist Society of Williamsburg, also Section No. 3 Cadets of Temperance, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 100 South 4th-st.

In Procklyn, on Thursday, May 11, CORALIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Charles and Adelphe S. Durfee, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the parents' residence, on Pacific-st., above Powers, at 4 P. M., on Friday, 12th inst.

HENRY HINE, aged 28 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

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### The New York Times

Published: May 12, 1854

Copyright © The New York Times







1985

SRP telephone call (06-11-1980) to Map Division (790-6287) of New York Public Library:

SRP: Good Morning. In 1854 there was a Hamilton Avenue ferry in New York. I believe it traveled between Manhattan and either New Jersey or somewhere in Brooklyn or Queens. Have you ever heard of such a ferry?

Map Division: Hold on, Sir. Let me get an 1854 map of New York. (1-minute pause). Yes, I find a Hamilton Avenue ferry that traveled between Whitehall Street in Manhattan and Hamilton Avenue in Brooklyn.

SRP: Wonderful! That's exactly the kind of answer I was hoping you would be able to give me. Do you, by any chance, see a Greenwood Cemetery on or near Hamilton Avenue in Brooklyn?

Map Division: Yes, Hamilton Avenue points right at Greenwood Cemetery. It's Ward 6.

SRP: Excellent! Thank you very much.

Map Division: Glad to be of help.



1987

June 11, 1980

GREENWOOD CEMETERY  
25th Street and 5th Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11232.

Dear Sir:

On May 10, 1854, JOHN G. MURRAY died in New York City.

On May 12, 1854, he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Can you tell me where in Greenwood Cemetery the grave of JOHN G. MURRAY is located?

Is there a tombstone that marks the grave of JOHN G. MURRAY?

I have enclosed a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience in replying to this letter.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



S. Robert Powell  
SALOMON BROTHERS, 45th floor  
One New York Plaza  
New York, NY 10004.



1987.2

# *The Green-Wood Cemetery*

FIFTH AVENUE AT 25<sup>TH</sup> STREET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11232

(212) 768-7300

June 26, 1980

Mr. S. Robert Powell  
Salomon Brothers, 45th Floor  
One New York Plaza  
New York, N. Y. 10004

Re: Lot 5047 Grave 320

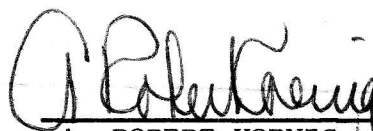
Dear Mr. Powell:

In reply to your letter of June 11th, please be advised that our records indicate the remains of a George Murray as being interred in the above numbered grave on May 12, 1854.

Burial transcripts, such as the enclosed sample, are available at a service fee of \$7. each.

Our records would not indicate the existence of a marker to the memory of the late George Murray.

Yours very truly,

  
A. ROBERT KOENIG  
Superintendent

tlb  
encl.

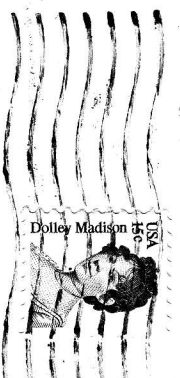
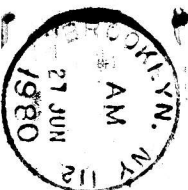
59



Name			
Late Residence			
Place of Death			
Years	Months	Days	M S W
Age	Birthplace		
Date of Death	Date of Interment		
Lot	Grave	Section	
Cause of Death			
Funeral Director			
Remarks			

F 116

GREENWOOD CEMETERY  
25th Street and 5th Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY 11232.



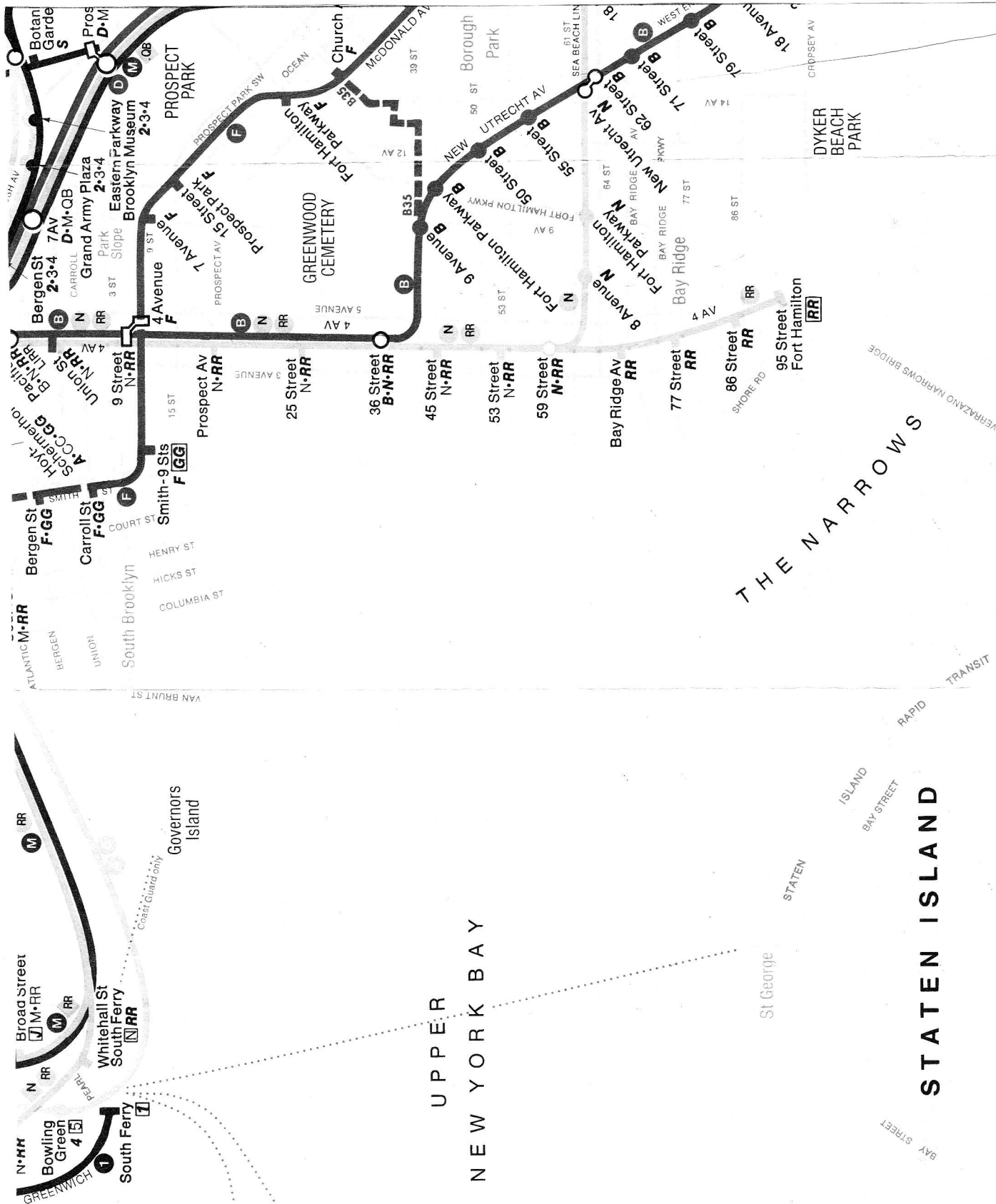
S. Robert Powell  
SALOMON BROTHERS  
One New York Plaza, 45th Floor  
New York, NY 10004.

88611



1979 edition, NYC Subway map (detail)

1989



5

4

3

# Subway Map

Metropolitan Transportation Authority  
New York City Transit Authority

© 1979 New York City Transit Authority

61



June 27, 1980

SRP telephone call to Greenwood Cemetery ("GC"), telephone no. 768-7300

GC: Greenwood.

SRP: Hello. I wrote you a letter about two weeks ago. I'm trying to locate the grave of someone who died on May 10, 1854, and who was buried in Greenwood Cemetery on May 12, 1854.

GC: What's your name.

SRP: Powell

GC: Hold on. . . (two-minute pause) We have a George Murray, who was buried in Greenwood on May 12, 1854. He's buried in Section 126, lot 5047, grave number 320. I put that information in the letter that I wrote to you on June 26th.

SRP: Thank you. I haven't yet received your letter. Maybe tomorrow. Can I get into the Cemetery tomorrow.

GC: Yes. Between 8 and 4.

SRP: Will I be able to find Section 126, lot 5047, grave number 320 by myself?

GC: I doubt it. Ask the guards at the gates, and they'll be able to show where Section 126 is. If I had known you wanted to go to the grave, I would have sent you a map with an X on it at the approximate site of the grave.

SRP: Would you mind sending one to me by mail today?

GC: No. I'll put it in the mail today.

SRP: Do you know if there is a stone that marks the grave of "George" Murray?

GC: You'll have to check that for yourself. All we can tell you is where the grave is.

SRP: Can I request a xerox copy of that section of your records that gives the details about "George" Murray?

GC: No. We don't do xeroxing.

SRP: Can I take a photograph of that section of your records that gives the details on "George" Murray?

GC: We've never had anyone request that. The supervisor is out this week. You'll have to ask him. If you want the details from our records about George Murray, you can request a Burial Transcript for \$7.00.



1990.2

SRP: What is a Burial Transcript?

GC: It's a typed copy of the information we have in our records.  
It gives date of death, cause of death, date of burial, residence  
at time of death, and so on.

SRP: Do I send my check to you?

GC: Yes. (Pause) How are things on Wall Street?

SRP: (Somewhat startled by the question, but quickly realizing that  
he gave his return address as Salomon Brothers) Just fine.  
Thank you.

GC: That's good.

SRP: Thank you for asking. I look forward to getting your letters.  
Good bye.

GC: Good bye now.



Trip to Greenwood Cemetery, 06-28-1980

On June 28, 1980, DWP and SRP walked to the subway station at 42nd Street and Eighth Avenue. There they took the RR train to 25th Street in Brooklyn, and entered Greenwood Cemetery through the 5th Avenue gate. The guard at the gate pointed DWP and SRP in the direction of Section 126. After an altogether exhilarating walk of about 30 minutes in length through the baronial splendors of this high-Victorian cemetery, DWP and SRP located Section 126, Lot 5047. Once there, DWP and SRP examined all of the stones in what they believed to be Lot 5047. They were not able to locate a tombstone marking the grave of John Gillespie Murray.

## Observations on the part of SRP:

1. The Greenwood Cemetery office told SRP on the telephone on 06-27-1980 that their records show a George Murray who was buried in Greenwood on May 12, 1854. It is not certain whether or not this "George" Murray is John Gillespie Murray. It is on the assumption that this "George" Murray is John Gillespie Murray that DWP and SRP sought the tombstone (should one exist) of JGM in Section 126 of Greenwood Cemetery. A Burial Transcript for this "George" Murray will, in all probability, show whether or not this "George" Murray is JGM.
2. DWP and SRP were not clear on the precise boundaries of Section 126, Lot 5047. It is possible that they were looking in the wrong place for JGM's tombstone. A trip to the Cemetery office during the hours in which that office is open will have to be undertaken, and someone from that office will have to take DWP and SRP to the precise spot of Grave 320 in Lot 5047.
3. Many of the stones in what DWP and SRP believed to be Lot 5047 have fallen over and are presently covered with sod. It is conceivable that a stone marking the grave of JGM exists, but is presently covered with sod.
4. Many of the stones in what DWP and SRP believed to be Lot 5047--both those stones that are standing and those that have fallen over and are partially covered with sod--bear inscriptions that are at present illegible. It is conceivable that a stone marking the grave of JGM exists, but is presently illegible.
5. Lot 5047 is referred to on the Cemetery signs as "Public Lot 5047." Given the suddenness of the death of JGM, it was, it appears, necessary to bury him in this public lot, JGM not having made arrangements for his burial. Given the suddenness of JGM's death and given the fact that he died away from family and his Carbondale friends, it is conceivable that a tombstone was never erected on the site of the grave of JGM.



1990.5

July 19, 1980

Mr. A. Robert Koenig  
Superintendent  
The Green-Wood Cemetery  
Fifth Avenue at 25th Street  
Brooklyn, New York 11232.

Dear Mr. Koenig:

Thank you for your letter of June 26, 1980 (xerox copy attached), regarding the remains of John Gillespie Murray, who died in New York City on May 10, 1854, and who, according to a notice published in the New-York Daily Times (Volume III, No. 827, Friday, May 12, 1854, p. 8, col. 4), was interred in The Green-Wood Cemetery on the morning of May 12, 1854.

In your letter you state that the remains of a George Murray were interred in Grave 320, Lot 5047 on May 12, 1854. Do you find a listing for a John Gillespie Murray who was interred in The Green-Wood Cemetery on May 12th, 1854--if not on the 12th, perhaps on the 11th or 13th (maybe John Gillespie Murray was interred a day earlier or a day later than the newspaper notice referred to in paragraph 1, above, indicates)?

Enclosed is a check (#121) for \$7.00. Please send me a burial transcript for John Gillespie Murray (if you do not find a John Gillespie Murray listed for May 11th, 12th, or 13th, perhaps the "George Murray" that is listed for May 12, 1854 is the John Gillespie Murray who was interred in The Green-Wood Cemetery on May 12, 1854).

Please send the burial transcript to me at the following address:

S. Robert Powell  
Corporate Finance Department  
Salomon Brothers, 45th floor  
One New York Plaza  
New York, New York 10004.

Yours truly,

S. Robert Powell

65



1990.6


S. ROBERT POWELL

No. 121

07-18 19 80 1-2/210

PAY TO THE ORDER OF The Green-Wood Cemetery \$ 7 <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

Seven and no DOLLARS

 **CHASE**

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
1 New York Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10081

FOR Robert Powell

⑆02⑆00002⑆⑆017⑆085756⑆012⑆

- 1850 census - Pennsylvania
- "Murray, John M.  
Luz[erne County] - 348 - Carbondele"
- no listing in 1840 Pennsylvania census  
for John Gillespie Murray



1990.7

# *The Green-Wood Cemetery*

FIFTH AVENUE AT 25<sup>TH</sup> STREET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11232

(212) 768-7300

August 5, 1980

Mr. S. Robert Powell  
Corporate Finance Department  
Salomon Brothers, 45th Floor  
One New York Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10004

Re: Lot 5047 Grave 320

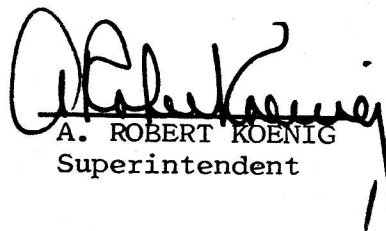
Dear Mr. Powell:

Enclosed as you requested is the burial transcript of George Murray who was interred in the above numbered grave on May 12, 1854.

We have made a thorough search of our records and do not find anyone by the name of John Gillespie Murray as being interred in the month of May in the year 1854.

Your receipt in the amount of \$7. is included herewith.

Yours very truly,

  
A. ROBERT KOENIG  
Superintendent

tlb  
encl.

67



Name Murray - George

Late Residence Blackwell Island, N. Y.

Place of Death New York

Age 40 Years - Months - Days M S Married W

Date of Death May 11, 1854 Date of Interment May 12, 1854 Birthplace Scotland

Lot 5047 Grave 320 Section 126

Cause of Death Small Pox Funeral Director Hulver & Putnam

Remarks

P 116

The Green-Wood Cemetery

No 40079

\$ 7.00

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232 AUGUST 5th, 19 80

Received from MR. S. ROBERT POWELL

\* SEVEN and 00/100 Dollars

(Re) Opening Grave-Vault-Urn Site No. Lot No. Sec. \$

Purchase of Lot-Urn Site-Niche-Grave No. Sec. \$

Temporary deposit Receiving Tomb \$ Sealing catacomb \$ Cremation \$

Tent \$ Lowering Device \$ Gross Lining \$

Chapel With-Without Organ \$ Squared Interment \$

To correct wooden case settlement \$ (1.) Burial transcript for lot 5047 Grave # 320

SUPERINTENDENT ASST-SUPERINTENDENT

Remains of

THIS CHARGE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE GRAVE DOES NOT INCLUDE SUBSEQUENT RESETTING.

1990.8



SRP note (12-12-1984):

This "George Murray" is not, I think, John Gillespie Murray. JGM was 29 years old at the time of his death; he was single; he did not, as far as we know, ever live at Blackwell Island, N.Y. I am inclined to believe that if JGM were buried in Greenwood that the Cemetery's records would indicate that he is there. Perhaps at the last minute there was a change of plan, and JGM's earthly remains were interred in another NYC Cemetery. Possibly one of his business associates -- Strang, Murray or Brewster (see pp. 1975-1976) -- made last minute arrangements to have JGM's earthly remains interred in one of their cemetery plots? It would be wise, I think, to check two or three



1990.86

NYC

other likely <sup>NYC</sup> Cemeteries and see if one came up with J.B.M. Whoever furnished the New-York Daily Times with the material for the J.B.M. death notice (see p. 1983) clearly knew that J.B.M. was "John B. Murray" and that he was formerly from "Carbondale, Penn." and that at the time of his death he was <sup>"in the"</sup> 28th year of his age." Some or all of that information would have <sup>also</sup> been furnished to the undertaker and/or Cemetery, it would seem.



SENT to SRP by DWP on 12-26-1980, for inclusion  
herein:

1990.8c



Lawn-Girt Hill in Green-Wood. Etched by James Smillie. Print and Picture Department,  
Free Library of Philadelphia

## 18. Green-Wood Cemetery

*Famous and Curious  
Cemeteries by John  
Francis Marion,  
1977*

### BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

GREEN-WOOD evolved, like Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Laurel Hill in Philadelphia, as the result of conditions similar to those in European cities: the overcrowding of churchyards in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the resulting unsanitary conditions. The solution was the establishment of cemeteries on the periphery of cities and in a natural landscape. Green-Wood was, in fact, the third such commercial, rural cemetery in the United States. Only Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill are older.

In 1835, a year after the incorporation of the City of Brooklyn, Henry E. Pierrepont was appointed chairman of a commission to lay out the streets of the new city. A man of foresight and vision, Pierrepont made provision in the new city for eleven parks and he also reserved land for what was to become Green-Wood, taking his initial inspiration from Père-Lachaise in Paris, which was the model for so many nineteenth-century cemeteries. Earlier, in 1832, he had visited Mount Auburn, a year

after its establishment, and had come away impressed with its situation on the hills behind Cambridge and with its spectacular view of Boston. Mount Auburn, rather than Père Lachaise, eventually became his model for Green-Wood.

Often called the "Garden City of the Dead," because of its superb landscapes, rolling hills, ponds, lakes, drives, and meanders, Green-Wood eventually became the inspiration for later cemetery planners. Pierrepont was aided in his project by Major David B. Douglass, who had been trained as an army engineer. Douglass thought it would be advantageous to have an astronomy laboratory, a plan that was abandoned. The site finally selected was dominated by low hills overlooking the Gowanus Canal, an area that was then open farmland, which provided unparalleled views of Brooklyn and New York.

An act of incorporation was filed on April 11, 1838, and the name selected was one "indicating that it should always remain a scene of rural quiet, and beauty, and



leafiness, and verdure." Land holdings originally in the possession of the Bennet, Bergen, Schermerhorn, and Wyckoff families—early settlers in the region—were purchased from descendants of these families. The largest purchase was from the Schermerhorn family, who were paid \$650 an acre, a considerable amount for that time. In the following decade additional land purchases were made until the cemetery reached its present size of 474 acres—twice the size of Père-Lachaise and four times that of Mount Auburn. For more than sixty years it was the largest landscaped cemetery in the world.

Green-Wood was planned to the smallest detail with Major Douglass supervising the layout of walks and drives, recontouring the land when necessary, and deepening and regularizing the six small lakes. He also supervised the initial plantings. Eventually, twenty-two miles of roadway and more than thirty miles of meandering paths resulted. In 1841 Major Douglass left to become president of Kenyon College and Pierrepont continued for more than twenty years to keep a watchful eye on his creation.

Douglass and Pierrepont appointed as Green-Wood's architect Richard Upjohn, the architect of Trinity Church in New York, who, with his son, designed and constructed most of its original rustic and Tuscan buildings for Green-Wood during its first thirty years. He was the architect for Henry Pierrepont's house in Brooklyn Heights and also the founder of the American Institute of Architects, a rather remarkable achievement when we consider that he was trained as a cabinetmaker and draftsman and only became an architect by accident. The story is told that when teaching drawing in New Bedford, Massachusetts, he saw an architect's drawing for the Custom House in Boston, and said: "If that is architecture, I am an architect."

There were other architects concerned with Green-Wood too. The cemetery commission intended building a chapel in the center of the grounds, which would in inclement weather shelter the marble sculptures as well as visitors, and also provide a focal point architecturally. Carrère and Hastings were commissioned to design the building and when their design was not accepted, they redid it and today we see it as the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

The landscape effect Upjohn, Pierrepont, and Douglass were endeavoring to realize was an English one, based on descriptions by the English romantic poets. Occasionally, the ideal and the practical was realized. More often it was not. Of the original rustic wooden buildings in Green-Wood, the only survivor is a shelter house, which was a refuge for mourners in wet weather and also served as a temporary chapel for small funerals, since it was fitted with stoves and a bell.

In their efforts to re-create multiple aspects of the romantic landscape, the planners found it necessary to introduce special features. An example is the Indian mound with a monument above it that records that an

Indian princess, Do-Hum-Mee, the daughter of Nan-Nouce-Rush-ee-toe and wife of Cow-Hick-Kee, lies buried here. Actually, she was an unfortunate member of the Sac tribe who died of pneumonia in New York while a member of a family deputation seeking to persuade the United States government to live up to one of its treaties with the Indians.

Like Laurel Hill and Père Lachaise, it was felt that Green-Wood needed someone of note. Such a burial served as a lure for would-be purchasers of plots, even if the poet buried here—McDonald Clarke—was a half-mad one. He was buried on "Poets' Mound" in 1842, and over his grave on a classical obelisk is a cameolike relief portrait of Clarke, reminiscent of the classical portraits of Roman poets.

There are others of note here. Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791–1872), the portrait painter who invented the wireless telegraph; De Witt Clinton (1769–1828), governor of New York and sponsor of the Erie Canal; Elias Howe (1819–1867), inventor of the sewing machine, who changed the face of American domestic life; Lola Montez (?1818–1861), dancer, adventuress, and mistress, among others, of mad King Ludwig of Bavaria; William S. Hart (1872–1946), the original motion picture cowboy; Nathaniel Currier (1813–1888) and J. Merritt Ives (1824–1895), noted lithographers of hearth and home; Leonard Jerome (1818–1891) and his wife, Clara Hall (1825–1895), grandparents of Sir Winston Churchill; and those eternal rivals, James Gordon Bennett (1795–1872) of the *New York Herald* and Horace Greeley (1811–1872) of the *Tribune* ("Go West, young man, go West!") are all buried here.

More curious than these are the graves of Henry Ward Beecher (1813–1887) and his wife, Eunice White Bullard. Beecher, brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe and one of the most influential clergymen of his time, was rector of the wealthy Plymouth Church in Brooklyn Heights. One of his parishioners, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, confessed to her husband, Theodore—editor of both the *Independent* and the *Union* newspapers—that she had been having a love affair with her minister and had committed adultery.

The scandal shook Brooklyn Heights, all of New York, and the entire country because of Beecher's fame. The trial in 1875 ended with a hung jury, which the judge dismissed. The public at large was divided for years to come as to whether he was guilty or not. Beecher and his wife lie side by side in Green-Wood and on the stone above them, between their names, are the words: "He thinketh no evil." (No one ever accused Beecher of thinking evil; it was what he did that got him into trouble.) Elizabeth Tilton is also buried in Green-Wood.

There were other aspects than the burials of the famous or infamous to attract the curious. After the Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883, there were trolley tours to Brooklyn to see the cemetery, a prime tourist attraction. By 1862 there were over one thousand stereopticon views of the cemetery in its New York office. In 1852, through



the interest of a felicitously named bird lover, Thomas S. Woodcock, birds were imported from Manchester, England—forty-eight skylarks, twenty-four woodlarks, forty-eight goldfinches, twenty-four English robins, twelve thrushes, and twelve blackbirds. None are known to have survived long, but, because of its landscaping, Green-Wood, like so many cemeteries, is a bird sanctuary in the heart of a city.

In the first twenty years of Green-Wood's development, nearly every then-available variety of weeping tree was planted. The most spectacular remaining examples are the row of weeping mulberries just inside the main gate, and several magnificent weeping beeches, now in their prime. Conscious of the trend it was setting, in 1875 the cemetery issued a list of deciduous trees for cemeteries.

There are monuments in Green-Wood that predate the establishment of the cemetery. When the Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn Heights moved, the stones from the churchyard were reerected in Green-Wood. The founders hoped other churches would follow suit and continue their former churchyard practices in this beautifully landscaped setting. Very few did.

Trinity Church had originally agreed to buy twenty acres but unexpectedly withdrew. Eventually Trinity established its own cemetery, larger than twenty acres, at 155th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Riverside Drive in Manhattan. There was a certain rivalry between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and there was a distaste on the part of New Yorkers for being buried in Brooklyn. This also might have been due to the cemetery's distance

from Manhattan, and to the presence of six sizable bodies of water within its borders, which gave the mistaken impression that the ground was swampy.

The Upjohns designed receiving vaults that were capable of storing 1,400 bodies ventilated and hermetically sealed. Between 1859 and 1863 as Brooklyn expanded, it became apparent that Green-Wood's purely rustic character could not be maintained, so its post and rail fence was gradually replaced by one of iron manufactured in England, which can be seen today. The monumental gateway, erected in 1861, was probably the work of the younger Upjohn. Erected five hundred feet within the cemetery, rather than at the street, it has been described as English pointed Gothic, and the trustees boasted that "it belongs not to Pagan but to Christian architecture." This was another expression of the rivalry between Green-Wood and Mount Auburn, where the gates were examples of the Egyptian Revival.

Green-Wood remains a monument to the Victorian attitude toward death and the consequent hope of resurrection. And Green-Wood has become more cosmopolitan, for, although Peter Cooper (1791-1883), who in 1830 built the *Tom Thumb*, the first steam locomotive to be used successfully on an American railroad; Duncan Phyfe (1768-1854), the cabinetmaker who lent his name to a style; and Henry George (1839-1897), founder of the Single-Tax movement and grandfather of dancer Agnes de Mille, are buried here, so too are the Mafia members Frank Anastasia and Joey Gallo. Strange bedfellows indeed!



*Far left: The classicism of the past. Photograph by Clive E. Driver*

*The Angel of the Resurrection. Photograph by Clive E. Driver*



1990.8f

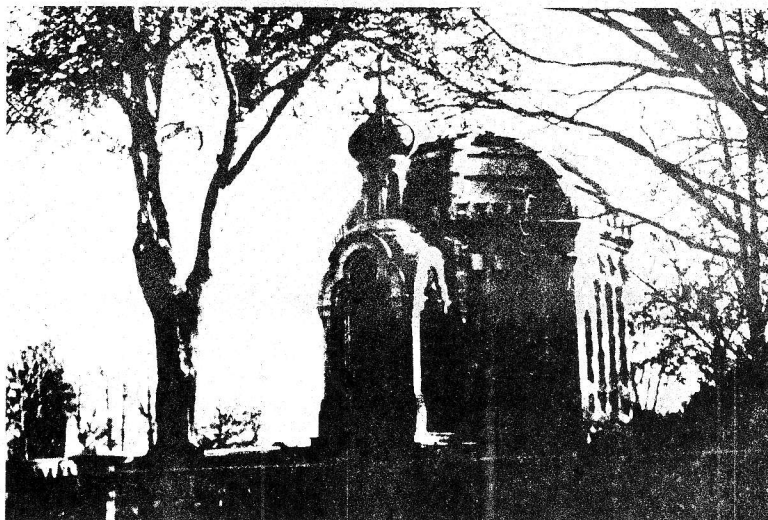
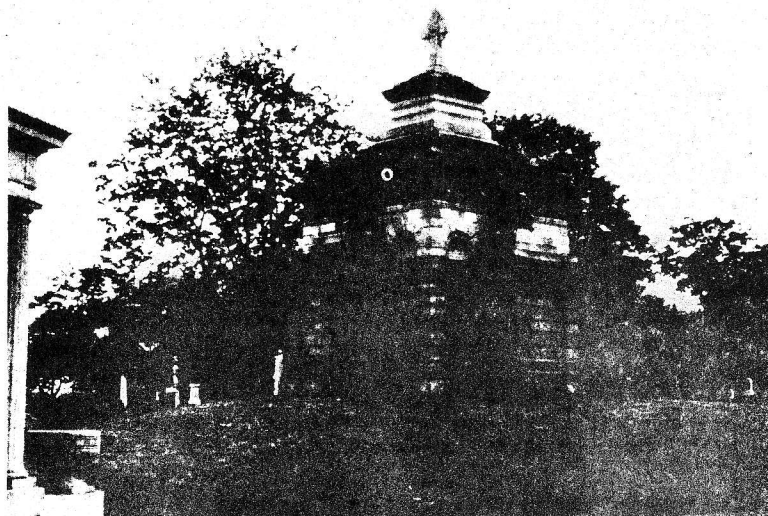


The monument to John Matthews, the "Soda Water King." He owned 500 soda fountains in New York when he died. *Photograph by Clive E. Driver*

*Above, right: The variety of sepulchral art in Green-Wood is unending. Photograph by Clive E. Driver*

John William Mackay's mausoleum reportedly cost \$300,000. *Photograph by Clive E. Driver*

The Garretson mausoleum is a rare example of the Turkish Revival. *Photograph by Clive E. Driver*





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1990.8h

*This poem was discovered by PWP and  
given to SRP for inclusion herein:*

---

first title    The Ladies' Wreath for 1849-50  
page           Edited by Mrs. S. T. Martyn  
                 New-York: Martyn & Ely, Publishers  
                 143 Nassau St.

second title   The Ladies' Wreath : An Illustrated Annual  
page           Edited by Mrs. S. T. Martyn  
                 New-York : Martyn & Miller,  
                 143 Nassau-Street  
                 1850

Greenwood Cemetery\* - By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney      324-325

\* Reprinted from "Graham's Magazine" by special request.



GREENWOOD CEMETERY.  
By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

City of Marble ! - whose still mansions rise  
In pomp of sculpture, exquisitely rare,  
On the long brow, a mournful mystery lies,  
For to they marts no hasting feet repair,  
No curling smoke ascends in volumes fair,  
Nor cry of warning time, the clock repeats,  
No chimes of Sabbath bell convokes to prayer, -  
I see no children praying in thy streets,  
Nor hear the sounds of toil amid thy green retreats.

Rich, mantling vines around thy columns twine,  
Young buds unfold, the dewey skies to bless, -  
But no fresh wreaths thine inmates wake to bind,  
Prune no wild spray, nor pleasant garden dress,  
From no salubrious plant the essence press;  
Bright, golden sunsets thro' embowering trees  
Tremble and flush, but they no praise express, -  
No casement left to catch the balmy breeze,  
For every change of earth, hath lost the power to please.

A ceaseless tide of emigration flows  
Through thy free gates, - for thou forbiddest none  
Upon thy curtain'd couches to repose  
And lease thy narrow tenements of stone;  
It matters not, where first the sunbeam shone  
Upon their cradle, - 'neath the foliage free  
Where dark palmettos fleck the torrid zone,  
Or mid the icebergs of the Arctic sea, -  
Thou dost no passport claim, - all are at home with thee.

One pledge alone they give, - before their name  
Is with thy peaceful denizens enrolled, -  
The vow of silence, thou from each dost claim,  
More strict and stern than Spartan's rule of old,  
Bidding no secrets of thy realm be told,  
Nor lightest whisper from its precincts spread,  
Sealing each whitened lip with signet cold  
To stamp the oath of fealty, ere they tread  
Thy never-echoing halls - Oh city of the dead !

Mid haunts like these, fond memories find their home,  
For sweet it was to me, in childhood's hours,  
'Neath every village church-yard's shade to roam,  
Where humblest mounds were decked with grassy flowers,  
And I have roamed where dear Mount Auburn towers,  
Where Laurel Hill a cordial welcome gave  
To the rich tracery of its hallowed towers.  
Or where, by quiet Lehigh's crystal wave,  
The meek Moravian smooths his turf-embroider'd grave; -



1990.82

Where, too, in Scotia, o'er the "Bridge of Sighs,"  
- The Clyde's Necropolis uprears its head,  
Or that old abbey's sacred turrets rise  
Whose crypts embalm proud Albion's noblest dead,-  
And where, by leafy canopy o'erspread  
The lyre of Gray its pensive descendant made,-  
And where, beside the dancing city's tread  
Famed Pere La Chaise all gorgeously displayed  
Its meretricious robes with chaplets overlaid; -

But thou, Oh Greenwood ! sweetest art to me,  
Enriched with tints of ocean, earth and sky, -  
Solemn and sweet, - to meditation free,  
Even as a mother, who with pleading eye  
Implores His love who for her babies did die, -  
Thou, with thy many children at thy breast  
Dost look to Him, with tombstone prayer and sigh,  
To bless the lowly pillow of their rest  
And shield them, when the grave casts forth its mouldering guest.

Calm, holy shades ! - we turn to you for health, -  
Sickness is with the living, - woe and pain, -  
And dire diseases, thronging on by stealth, -  
From the worn heart its last red drop to drain,  
Or smite with lightning shaft the reeling brain,  
Till weary man, by countless ills distressed  
Doth find the healer's vaunted amor vain,  
And with the spear-point ever at his breast  
Is fain to hide with you, and taste the boon of rest.

Sorrow is with the living. Youth doth fade,  
And Joy unclasp its tendrils green, - to die --  
The mocking tares our harvest - hopes invade,  
On wrecking blasts our garnered treasures fly,  
Our idols shame our blind idolatry,  
Unkindness gnaws the bosom's secret core, -  
Even trusted friendship turns a chiling eye,  
When stricken hearts its sympathies implore, -  
Oh ! take us to your arms, that we may weep no more.



1990.8 L

## Smithsonian Magazine

By Charles Lockwood pp. 56-63

# As near to paradise as one can reach in Brooklyn, N.Y.

*Green-Wood, lovely cemetery with a view,  
was the fashionable final resting-place  
for death-enamored Victorian New Yorkers*

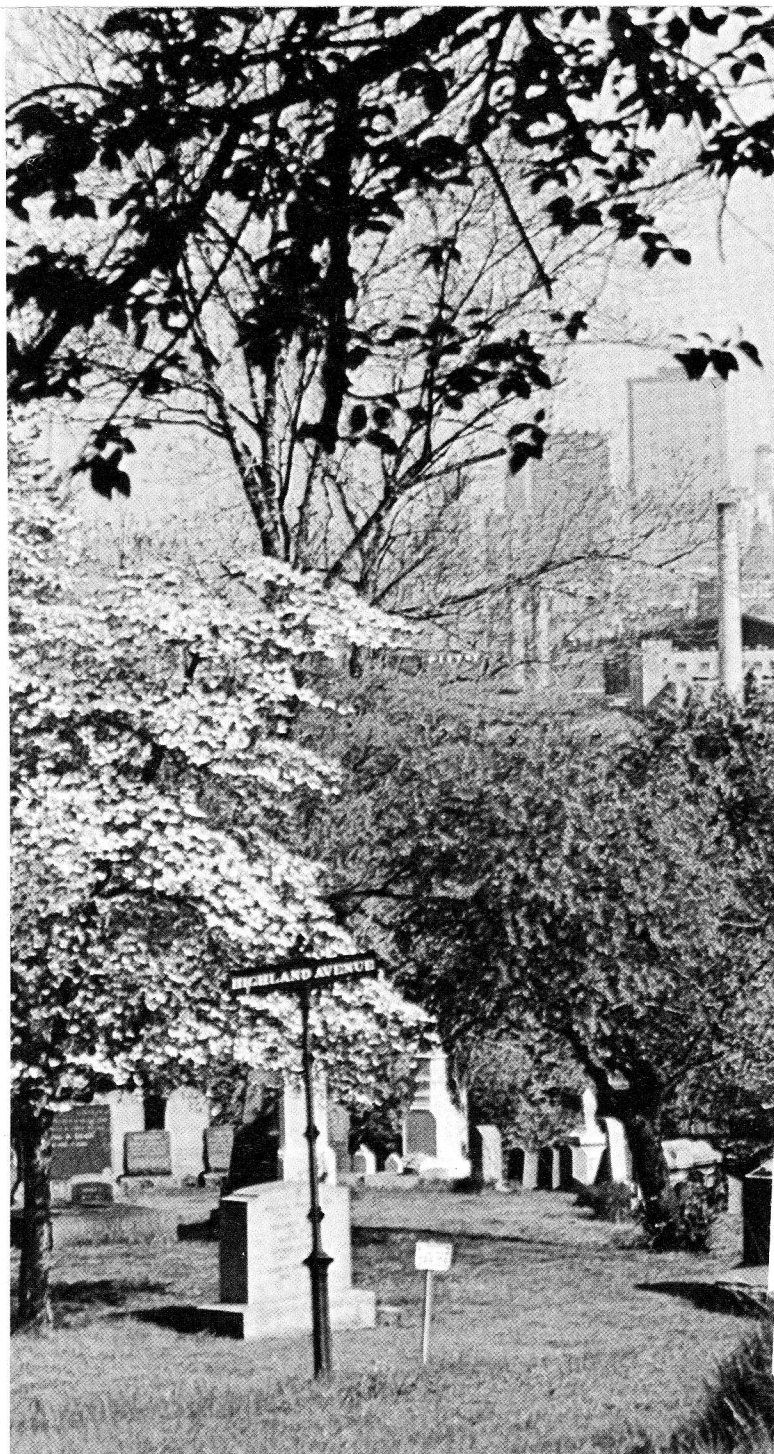
Few American generations have ever celebrated life with the enthusiasm of New Yorkers in the 1840s and 1850s. Theirs was an age that captured the fancy of an entire nation by introducing Fifth Avenue mansions, expensive Paris ball gowns, reckless Wall Street speculations, French cuisine and many more extravagances to a still mostly bucolic country.

When it came to the Victorian fascination with death, New Yorkers relished its melancholy and inevitability with the same gusto with which they pursued life. At their most fashionable cemetery, Green-Wood, they elevated the celebration of death to perhaps the grandest, loveliest and most maudlin form that had yet been seen.

Green-Wood is a 478-acre wonderland of statuary, rolling hills and lush foliage on Brooklyn's Gowanus Heights overlooking New York Bay and lower Manhattan. Within a few years after its first burial in 1840, it was one of the leading tourist sights in New York—indeed “the most interesting and celebrated cemetery in the world,” an 1850 New York guidebook boasted.

Wide-eyed tourists carried stories of Green-Wood's splendors back home, and by the eve of the Civil War many an American city had its own version of this “model city of the dead.” But New Yorkers, one journalist jested, were “more indifferent about the famous cemetery, because, perhaps, they know they are certain to go there sooner or later.”

New Yorkers actually were anything but indifferent to Green-Wood: during the 1850s, more than 100,000



Most of Green-Wood Cemetery's permanent residents, being six feet under, never got to see the

local people and tourists swarmed there each year. Manhattan bookstores did a brisk business selling the several guidebooks to Green-Wood, while at least one Broadway photographer anticipated the picture postcard by selling daguerreotype prints of the cemetery's favored views and monuments.

Green-Wood had indeed become the “resort” some genteel New Yorkers feared it would. On pleasant Sunday afternoons hundreds of well-dressed, well-behaved families strolled along the paths, maps and guidebooks





towering skyscrapers of Manhattan that now reach for the sky across East River from their quiet haven.

in hand, while smartly turned-out carriages rolled up and down the winding roads. But those visitors, ironically, had their own complaint about the “drawbacks to the pleasures of an afternoon visit to Green-Wood,” namely, “the funerals [that] stream in, in an almost continuous procession,” getting in their way and spoiling the festive mood of their outings.

Green-Wood’s popularity came from something more than the era’s fascination with death. New York was then woefully lacking in public parks, and Green-

Wood, according to one 1856 newspaper, was “probably the best kept park in the United States.” Thousands of trees and ornamental shrubs had been planted there to enhance the rustic feeling while “the original trees flourished in more than original luxuriance.”

Green-Wood was an expression of the Romantic tradition in landscape, which later gave New York its Central Park and Brooklyn its Prospect Park. The great burial ground was so idyllic, said the *New York Herald*, that “no doubt . . . some people in good



health" would hasten their end so "that they may have the enjoyment of being buried as soon as possible in that beautiful location."

Besides its landscaped charms, Green-Wood was better suited for burials than the then-customary city churchyards. Those, more often than not, were unpleasant scenes of "neglect and ruin." Gravestones were crowded together and always in some stage of falling over because of gravedigging nearby. The grounds were muddy or filled with uncut grass and weeds, and the coffins were literally stacked one on top of another because of a shortage of space.

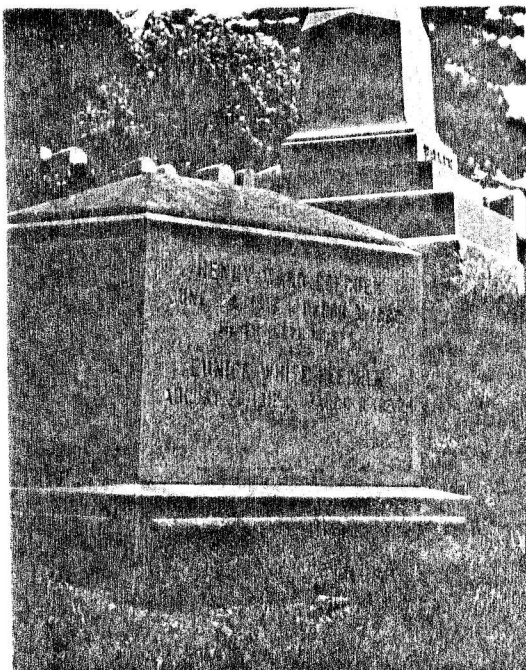
Worse yet, the city churchyards were anything but "a still and silent spot where your bones might rest in peace forever." As New York grew farther up Manhattan each year, the churches followed their congregations uptown and sold their old buildings in the increasingly commercial downtown neighborhood. As the congregations busily erected their new churches on some fashionable uptown avenue, they forgot about those coffins lying in the old churchyards, unclaimed by any descendants. As an old church came down for a new office building or warehouse, the builder's crew dug up the desecrated graveyard—the "crumbling coffins and mouldering remains . . . thrown rudely into the glare of day" to be carried to the city potter's field or hauled away with the rubbish of the old church.

Rural cemeteries, on the other hand, restricted the use of their land for anything but burial, thereby in-

suring the "undisturbed repose for the loved and lost" which was so uncertain in the city. By 1855, just 15 years after the first burial, 45,576 people had been buried in Green-Wood. Ten years later, the number of graves had grown to 116,167, with several hundred thousand additional lots purchased for eventual use. Several thousand of these burials were reburials—the coffins removed from old crypts in city graveyards by families fearful of the future even at such august sites as Trinity Church or St. Paul's Chapel.

With plenty of land available at Green-Wood for a price, rich families flaunted their wealth by building grand mausoleums that would have been out of the question in the confined city churchyards. By the 1850s the Whitneys, Aspinwalls, Howlands, Lorillards, Schermerhorns, Pierreponts, Havemeyers—all leading families of the era—had erected great stone Grecian or Gothic-style tombs costing upwards of \$20,000, a sum which then would buy a fine brownstone on any of New York's most fashionable streets. In the flush post-Civil War years, some tombs cost close to \$100,000.

Perhaps the grandest, yet loveliest, tomb of the 1850s belonged to William Niblo, owner of the famous theater and restaurant complex on Broadway known as Niblo's Gardens. The Gothic-style mausoleum of gray marble (pp. 60-61) still stands along the broad banks of tree-lined Crescent Water, a small hillock rising behind its pitched roof as a backdrop. A broad stone stairway leads from the road along the water's



Beecher the preacher and his widow share modest monument in Green-Wood.



Horace Greeley's flashier grave marker is topped by the editor's bust.



The great printmaker Nathaniel Currier and members of his family are buried



edge to a terrace and the tomb, which is flanked by a pair of heraldic lions. From the other side of Crescent Water, Niblo's tomb is particularly striking, framed by the hillock and reflected in the water. The swans and ducks swimming around the pond add a pastoral touch that has always delighted visitors.

Rich New Yorkers of the 1840s and 1850s found Green-Wood an especially reassuring spot for their mausoleums because the cemetery, like Manhattan, had particularly expensive spots that were out of reach to all but the truly wealthy and fashionable. Families who were neighbors on Fifth Avenue or had adjacent boxes at the Academy of Music often shared the same stylish hillock or dell in Green-Wood.

Green-Wood's status also inflamed the hearts of the city's rising middle class, who, by virtue of their numbers, made up the bulk of the cemetery's burials. The prices of lots encouraged middle-class, even working-class, families to dream of being buried there. The standard 12 x 25 foot lot cost \$110, but a family could buy just a portion of a lot at a proportionately reduced price. Children could be buried in certain areas of the cemetery for only \$5.

The tombs of the middle class were modest in size, slightly crowded, and generally lacked the lush carved

ornaments of the mausoleums, but they *were* in Green-Wood, often just down the hill from the tomb of a famous family. A tomb in Green-Wood, in fact, conferred such status on its owner in life that in 1870—years before funeral directors had thought up the idea of “pre-need” services—two-thirds of the purchased lots in Green-Wood were empty.

The passage of a century has robbed Green-Wood of its social prestige but not the beauty of its grounds. It is one of the nation's finest remaining examples of the Romantic landscape tradition. The view of New York Bay from Green-Wood, which contains Brooklyn's highest spot at 216 feet above sea level, is as beautiful as ever, while the years have made the sight of lower Manhattan more breathtaking because of the skyscrapers clustered around the Battery.

Time has only enhanced the attraction of Green-Wood's tombstones and hundreds of mausoleums. The latter show the architectural styles and superb craftsmanship that graced the now largely destroyed homes and commercial buildings of 19th-century New York. The statues scattered throughout the grounds are some of the best Victorian sculpture extant in America.

Green-Wood, too, is the burial spot of some of the century's best-known men and women. Its 500,000 graves include those of such Victorian worthies as Henry Ward Beecher, Peter Cooper, Nathaniel Currier, James Merritt Ives, Horace Greeley, Samuel F. B. Morse, Duncan Phyfe and James Renwick jr., the ar-

*Charles Lockwood, ex-Brooklynite, is author of Bricks & Brownstone; the New York Row House, 1783-1929, an Architectural & Social History.*



in Green-Wood, and not far away reposes his longtime partner, James M. Ives.



A sea captain put up statue at his plot, held picnics beside it for 20 years.



The initials are those of Samuel Finley Breese Morse of telegraph fame.



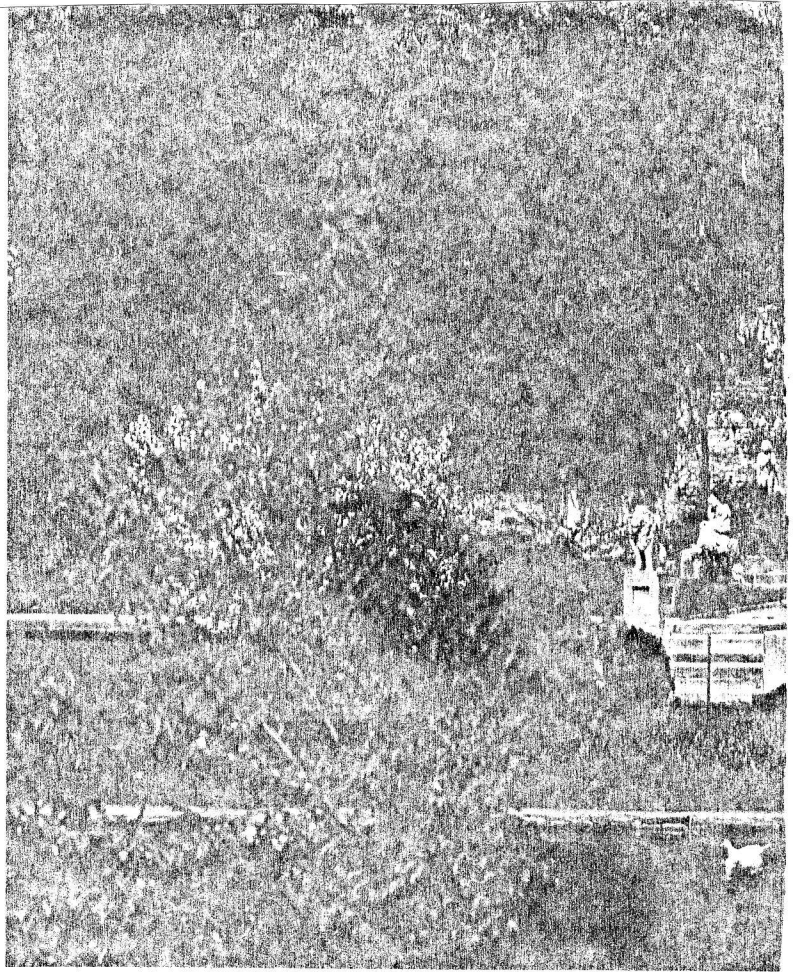
*Green-Wood Cemetery*

chitect who designed the Smithsonian castle, along with such not-so-worthies as New York City "Boss" William Marcy Tweed and Lola Montez, the notorious courtesan who had been the mistress of, among others, Ludwig I of Bavaria.

With all these sights, it is odd that Green-Wood has lost its earlier attraction for tourists and New Yorkers. On a warm, sunny weekday afternoon, a visitor often will see just a handful of other people, most of them coming to pay their respects at a grave. The main entrance, at Brooklyn's Fifth Avenue and 25th Street, is the first of Green-Wood's delights. Built entirely of brownstone, it is a frenzied Gothic Revival collection of pointed arches, medieval sculpture and elaborately carved towers, all massed vertically to turn the visitor's eyes upward to heaven. Once past the entrance, the road splits in two, the left fork generally leading to the highest land in the cemetery and the right fork leading to other hills and the several ponds.

Actually, it is best to wander aimlessly for a while, enjoying the beauties of such quaintly named spots as Twilight Dell or Valley Water and stumbling upon the tombs of people whose names are familiar even if one can't remember why. The tombs themselves evoke a wide range of emotions. The small Egyptian pyramids and 14th-century Gothic chapels with family names proudly carved above the doorways often produce not awe but thoughts of human vanity. The most poignant graves are the smallest, those of babies or children. Green-Wood has hundreds of little stones, some no larger than 6 x 12 inches, marked "Our Baby" or "Little Dave." In other spots there is a marker with just an eroded lamb or dead dove, the inscription long gone.

The best-known grave in Green-Wood before the Civil War was, by all accounts, that of Charlotte Canda (p. 61), who died on her 17th birthday, February 3, 1845. She was the only child of merchant

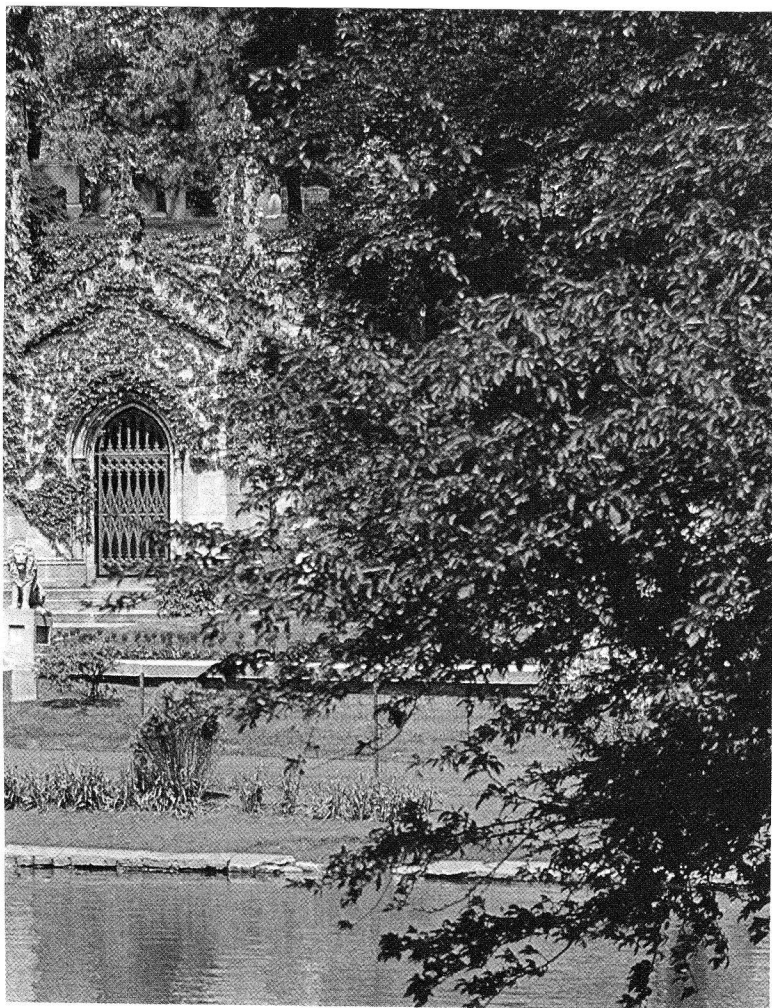


In life, William Niblo ran a Broadway entertainment center, Niblo's Gardens. In death he has a lovelier

Charles Canda and apparently was as intelligent and sensitive as she was rich and beautiful. The night of her death she was returning home from a ball around midnight in a carriage with her father and a friend, Eliza LeBarbier. When the carriage stopped in front of the LeBarbier home on Waverly Place, Charlotte's father took her friend indoors while she remained in the carriage to await his return. The driver was standing in the street, the reins carelessly lying on the ground. Something startled the horses and off they galloped. Charlotte, terrified and alone inside the carriage, was thrown out as it careened around the corner into Broadway. The next moment she lay dying in the muddy street in her rumpled ball gown.

Charlotte Canda had unwittingly designed the tomb where she now rests, at Green Bough and Fern Avenues. A week before her fatal accident, she sketched plans for a tomb for a beloved aunt who had recently died. Instead, her grieving parents used the plan for her own grave. A statue of Charlotte, dressed in her ball gown but covered with a veil-like shroud, stands beneath a Gothic stone canopy of incredibly elaborate ornament. The statue, reported one guidebook of the 1850s, represents the "moment when she is sinking,





garden spot, a great iron-gated tomb overlooking Crescent Water, where ducks and swans glide.

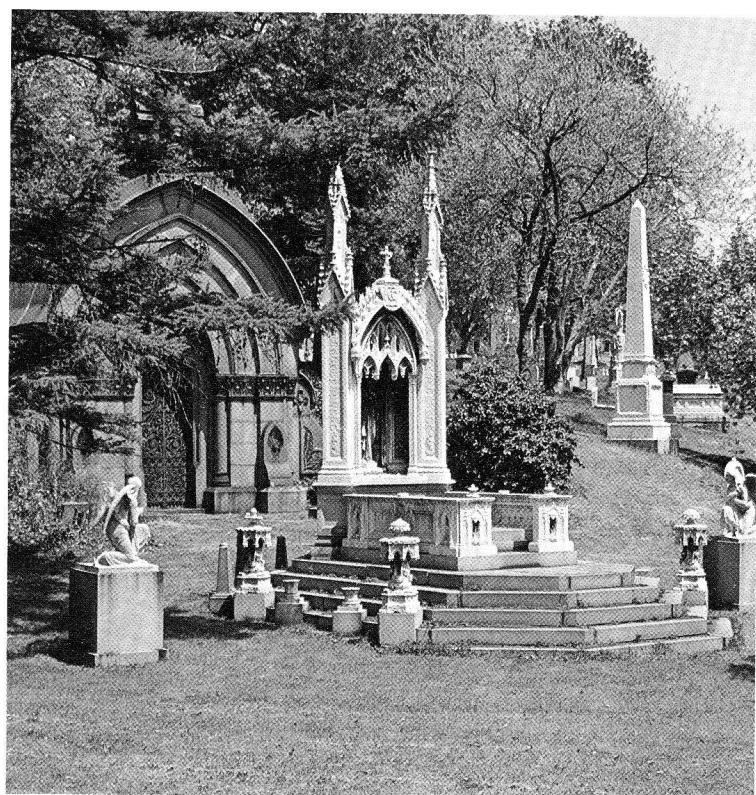
and about to expire. Clouds seem waiting above to receive her. Above these, shines out a star—the radiant symbol of Immortal Life.”

Charlotte Canda's tomb and her sad story struck such a responsive chord in New York and its newspapers that no grave in America, it was said, could compare with it in celebrity. “Seldom on a fair day, is it without a circle of admiring gazers.” But tastes in tombs changed away from the statues, obelisks and small mausoleums that were so popular in the 1840s and 1850s. With more money than America had ever seen, the nouveaux riches industrialists of the 1860s and 1870s outspent the pre-Civil War rich in death as well as in life.

The huge Stephen Whitney tomb typifies this later period, which saw the construction of Greenwood's largest mausoleums. The Whitney tomb is an eight-sided Gothic chapel with stained-glass windows on lofty Ocean Hill surrounded by ivy, rhododendron and ornamental trees. Relatives' graves encircle the chapel, like so many petals on a flower. The grandeur of it and its seeming isolation from the rest of the cemetery still evoke the worldly power of Stephen Whitney, whose \$10-to-\$15-million fortune, made in



Charlotte Canda, 17, died in a carriage accident. Her statue, clad in a stone likeness of the ball gown she wore when killed, stands in the archway of a tomb (below) she had designed for a deceased aunt.





1990.8 ~

cotton in South Carolina, had made him the second or third richest man in America at his death in 1860.

His funeral at Trinity Church was equally impressive. Six clergymen met the procession at the front door. The eight pallbearers were men of wealth and position, as were the hundreds of mourners in the overflowing church. The body lay in a merino and satin shroud and rested in a coffin of rosewood with silver hardware. Observers agreed that "from its perfectly natural appearance, [Whitney] looked more as if he were enjoying a calm slumber than lying in the cold embrace of death." After the service, which "deeply affected" the mourners, a long procession of black carriages accompanied the body to Green-Wood.

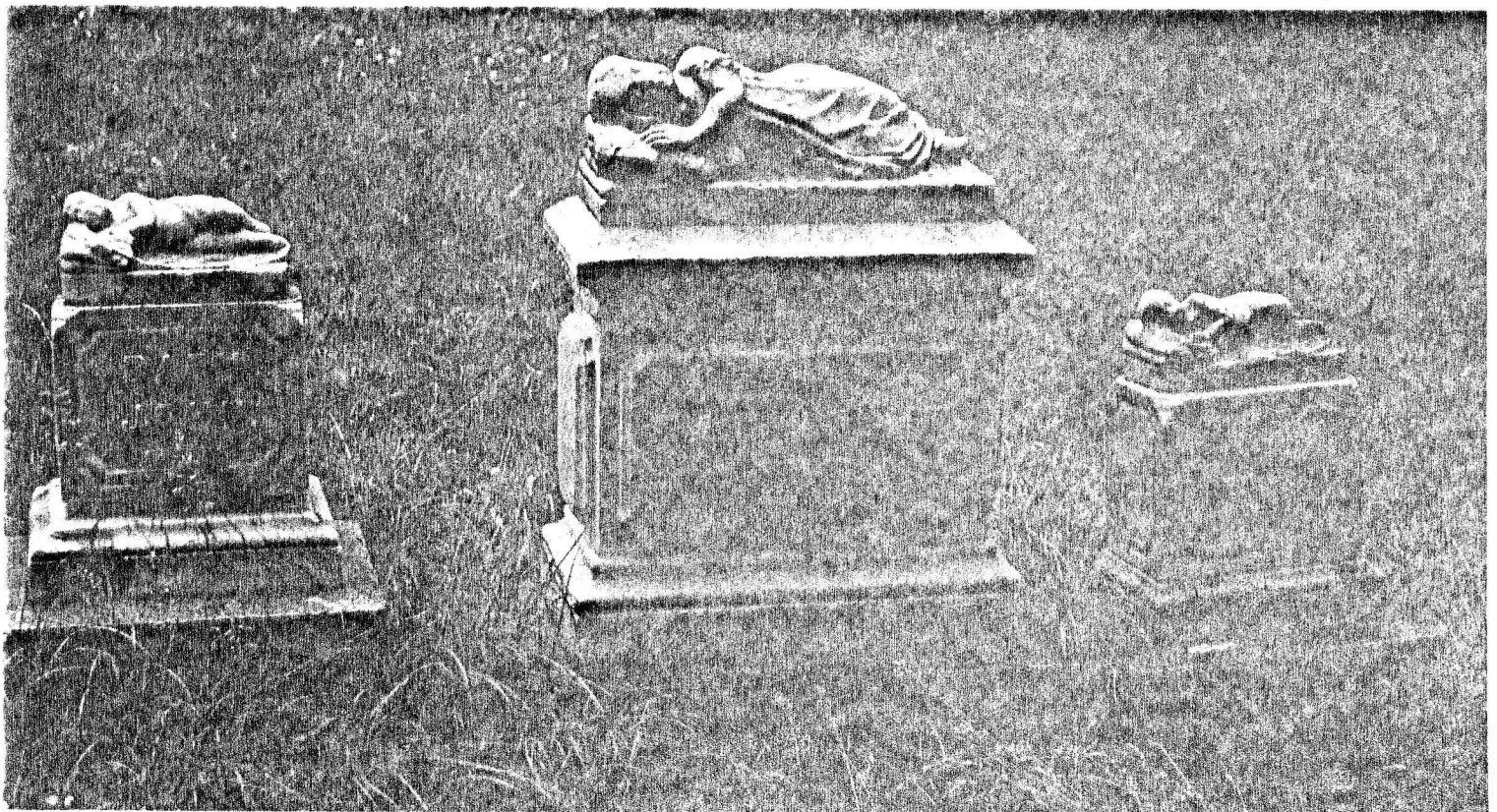
This splendid send-off and tomb notwithstanding, Stephen Whitney had been frugal in life. He refused to move from his comfortable home of 40 years at 7 Bowling Green, although fashion had long since left the Battery area for Fifth Avenue. He was so close-fisted with his family and friends, wrote one acquaintance, that even "his last act was characteristic and fitting. He locked up his checkbook and died."

Death apparently meant something quite different to a Captain Correja, whose tomb evokes anything but

the pomp of Stephen Whitney's or the melancholy of Charlotte Canda's. Around 1845 the captain was in Italy and had a statue sculpted of himself clothed in a pea jacket and cap, taking a reading of the sun with a sextant, now missing. Captain Correja brought the statue back home and erected it on his cemetery lot on Woodbine Path near Cedar Dell. He admired the spot and his statue so much that for the next 20 years he regularly took friends there for picnics (p. 59).

Captain Correja's happy eccentricity was not rare in Green-Wood. The cemetery was a park as well as a beautiful resting-place, but more important, it offered a public display for the grief, vanity and wealth that meant so much in those times.

In the years since, death has become a largely taboo subject in youth-oriented America; its celebration, however, still achieves some of the excesses worthy of the century past. Our Victorian forebears might shudder at the thought (or turn over in their graves), but Green-Wood was the predecessor of Los Angeles' extravagant Forest Lawn. Although Green-Wood lacks a pet heaven and statues that talk, it is wrapped in a far more delectable combination of landscape and sculpture where nostalgia reigns supreme.

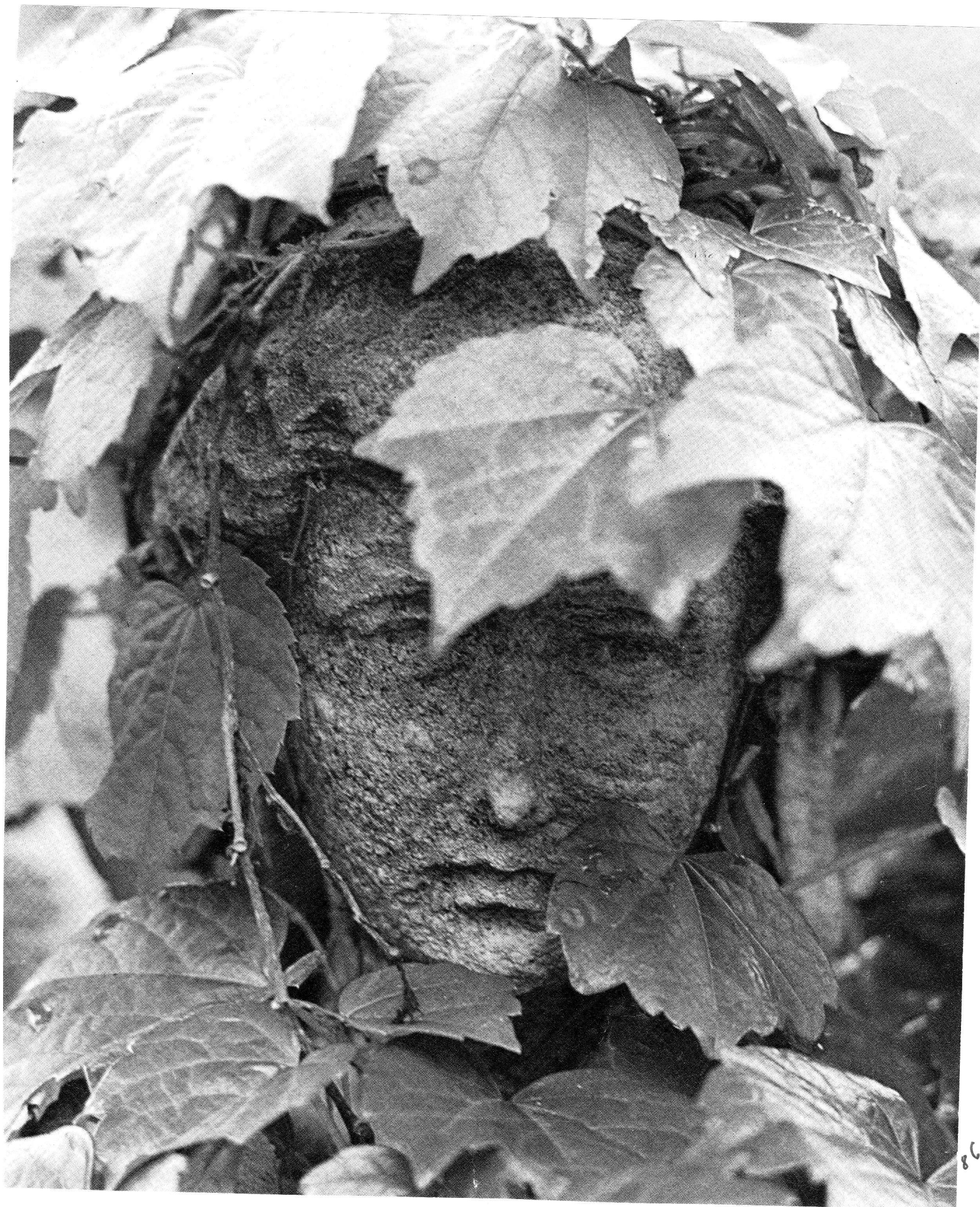


Sleeping through eternity are three among hundreds of infants and children who have been buried at

Green-Wood. Opposite: an angel with weathered face peers solemnly out of a cool framework of leaves.



1990.8 a





An old newspaper in the bottom drawer of Peg's secretary contained this marriage announcement of "Winters - Reese". I suspect that this wedding announcement is the reason why the paper was saved. The death notice of John Murray - alas not our John Murray - which appears directly below the wedding announcement, as well as the more detailed funeral announcement from the following page of the same issue of the paper - p. 14, I have clipped in order to preserve a bit of "negative information", negative information comparable to that which we have on record concerning "the other Will Russell".

**MARRIAGES.**

**BREYMIER-GALE**—In Pittston, March 25, 1911, by Alderman Lewis T. Smith, Lee Breymier and Miss Maude Gale, both of Duryea.

**WINTERS-REESE**—In Wilkes-Barre, March 25, 1911, by Alderman John P. Pollock, James Winters and Miss Deborah Reese, both of Taylor.

**DEATHS.**

**MURRAY**—In Carbondale, March 26, 1911, John Murray, aged fifty-five years. Funeral this morning at 9:15 o'clock.

**SCHMUCK**—In Honesdale, March 26, 1911, Frank J. Schmuck, aged twenty-two years.

**CROWLEY**—In Honesdale, March 27, 1911, John J. Crowley, aged thirty-nine years.

**FLYNN**—In Minooka, Pa., March 27, 1911, Mrs. Mary Flynn, of Stafford avenue, Minooka.

**GARDNER**—In Hopbottom, March 27, 1911, B. W. Gardner, aged fifty-five years. Funeral Wednesday.

**McKEELEY**—In Nicholson, March 24, 1911, Charles McKeeley, aged fifty years.

**EASTWOOD**—In Forkston, Wyoming county, March 25, 1911, Andrew Eastwood, aged seventy-three years.

**McAREE**—In Gouldsboro, March 24, 1911, Bernard, 9-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John McAree.

**BESNESKY**—In Dickson City, March 26, 1911, Jennie, 1-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Besnesky.

**BRENNAN**—In Pittston, March 26, 1911, Mrs. Mary Brennan, aged forty-six years.

**FOLEY**—In Scranton, Pa., March 27, 1911, John J. Foley, of 1725 Beaumont avenue. Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning with services in Holy Rosary church. Interment in Cathedral cemetery.

**KELLEY**—In Scranton, Pa., March 27, 1911, Richard Kelley, aged sixty-nine years, of 1119 Mulberry street. Funeral Thursday morning, with services in St. Peter's cathedral. Interment in Cathedral cemetery.

**DORSEY**—In Scranton, Pa., March 27, 1911, William C. Dorsey, aged seventy-one years, of 345 South Keyser avenue. Funeral at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the residence. Interment in Washburn street cemetery.

**HORAN**—In Morristown, N. J., March 26, 1911, Mrs. Mary Watkins Horan, aged forty-six years, formerly of North Scranton. Funeral at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the residence of her brother, David Watkins, of 1926 Wayne avenue, this city. Interment in Dunmore cemetery.

**Funeral Announcement.**

The funeral of John Murray, whose death occurred at his home on Brook street early Sunday morning, will take place this morning. The cortege will leave the house at 9:15 o'clock and after a requiem mass in St. Rose church interment will be in St. Rose cemetery.

Mr. Murray was fifty-five years of age and a lifelong resident of this city. He is survived by his wife and the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Thomas Devaney, Mrs. James Gordon, Mrs. William Conlin, Mary, Anna, John and Michael.



THE CHURCH OF  
JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY  
SAINTS

Research Coordination Registration

1990.13

Family Registry, Genealogical Department  
50 East North Temple Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

FR

By registering, you indicate your willingness to coordinate your research efforts with others. Your name and address and some of the genealogical information on this form will be computerized to produce the Family Registry Index. TYPE or PRINT with black or blue-black ink. This form will be microfilmed.

Registrant  
Information

Your name S. Robert Powell	Alternate person to contact in case of returned mail Donald W. Powell	
Your street address R. D. # 1, Box 40	Alternate's street address Post Office Box 161	
City, state, zip code Carbondale, PA 18407	City, state, zip code Carbondale, PA 18407	
Telephone (optional) ( 717 ) 282-5197	Telephone (optional) ( ) none	Today's date 04-28-1984

Information About Deceased

Individual Being Researched Please register only one individual per form

Name of individual (given, surname)  
John Gillespie Murray

☒ Male  
☐ Female

Birth/Christening date (day, month, year)  
(?) 1825

Place (parish/town, county, state/country)  
Dumfries Shire, Scotland

Death/Burial date (day, month, year)  
05-10-1854

Place (parish/town, county, state/country)  
New York, New York. USA

Father: Mr. Murray

b. Scotland  
m. Scotland  
d. before 1833

Mother: Jeanette Hume Gillespie

b.1799, Dumfries, Scotland  
d.1872, Carbondale, PA  
(buried in Maplewood Cemetery,  
Carbondale, PA, on 06-14-  
1872); following death of  
Mr. Murray, Jeanette Hume  
Gillespie married George  
Locke.

Interred: Green Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY

Marriage Information  
About Individual

Name of first spouse (given, surname)  
never married

Marriage date (day, month, year) Place (parish/town, county, state/country)

Name of second spouse (given, surname)

Marriage date (day, month, year) Place (parish/town, county, state/country)

Name of third spouse (given, surname)

Marriage date (day, month, year) Place (parish/town, county, state/country)

Additional spouses

☐ Yes ☒ No

Variant surname spellings  
none

Additional information

John Gillespie Murray was one of the charter members of the Carbondale, PA, lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons. He came USA in ??? with his maternal grandparents (Jeanette Hume and John Gillespie), who settled in Great Bend, Susquehanna County, PA. John Gillespie Murray was a resident of Carbondale, PA by July 1848.



JOHN GILLESPIE MURRAY ("Uncle John Murray")

Who are those members of the family whose presences transcend the spatio-temporal boundaries of the worlds in which they lived qua physical organisms? Beyond all doubt, John Gillespie Murray is one such member of the family. On more than one occasion, HLRP has remarked: "Aunt Nettie and Aunt Jennie talked about Uncle John Murray as if he lived next door." JGM did not live next door to Aunt Jennie and Aunt Nettie (they inherited his house at 35 River Street in Carbondale, however). JGM did not live during the life-times of Aunt Nettie and Aunt Jennie. He died on May 10, 1854, in New York City, and was buried, on May 12, 1854, in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, NY. On June 28, 1980--over 126 years after the death of JGM--Donald and I visited that cemetery. We were not able to locate the precise spot therein whereat JGM is interred. Subsequent inquiries at the Greenwood Cemetery office will, in all probability, result in our being able to locate that precise spot, however. The fact that Donald and I were not able to locate JGM's grave in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday does not, by any means, mean that John Gillespie Murray is any less present for DWP and myself than if we had located his grave on Saturday (we do know that he is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, we have yet to locate the exact site of his grave), for the very particular reason that Donald and I, not unlike Aunt Jennie and Aunt Nettie, talk about Uncle John Murray as if he lived next door. Learning the precise location of the grave of John Gillespie Murray is, it appears, more of an archivistic formality than it is an archivistic necessity. We know, at present, a great deal about John Gillespie Murray. Knowing the precise location of his grave is but one additional fact that can be recorded about the man. Is it not possible, for those persons whose presences do not transcend the spatiotemporal boundaries of the worlds in which they lived qua physical organisms, that knowing the precise locations of their graves is of a different order of importance than knowing the precise locations of the graves of those persons whose presences transcend the spatiotemporal boundaries of the worlds in which they, qua physical organisms, lived? For those persons whose presences do not transcend the spatiotemporal boundaries of the worlds in which they lived qua physical organisms, knowing the location of their graves is particularly important because it is at those locations that they end, as it were. For those persons whose presences do transcend the spatiotemporal boundaries of the worlds in which they lived qua physical organisms, knowing the locations of their graves is not particularly important, because they do not end, as it were, at those locations (at those spatial coordinates). JGM, for example, did not end at Greenwood Cemetery. Who are the people who are responsible for our (DWP and me) perspective of JGM? Aunt Eleanor, certainly. HLRP, certainly. I do not recall ever having heard Aunt Nettie or Aunt Jennie talk about Uncle John Murray, as HLRP clearly does. JGM "stood up for" his half-sister, Margaret Gillespie Locke, on the occasion of her marriage to James Russell. JGM was a Mason. JGM's library is presently in the library at the Russell Homestead. Of what importance are those facts/artifacts in the formation of our perspective of JGM? They are, doubtless, of considerable importance. Aunt Eleanor, Aunt Nettie and Aunt Jennie doubtless had many extended conversations about Uncle John Murray. What did they say during those conversations? Some of those conversations doubtless took place at 35 River Street, others at 14 Darte Avenue. Who told Ora Loomis Russell that JGM "stood up for" her mother-in-law on the occasion of her marriage? When did OELR write down that fact in her birthday book? I wonder what MGLR said to her children and to her husband about her half-brother, John Gillespie Murray? What?







RE: the French Revolution and the Massonic Lodges of Paris:

*Rousseau and Revolution* by Will Durand, pp. 938-939:

p. 938:

Were the Freemasons a factor in the Revolution? We have noted the rise of this secret society in England (1717), and its first appearance in France (1734). It spread rapidly through Protestant Europe; Frederick II favored it in Germany, Gustavus III in Sweden. Pope Clement XII (1738) forbade ecclesiastic or secular authorities to join or help the Freemasons, but the Paris Parlement refused to register this bull, so depriving it of legal effect in France. In 1789 there were 629 Masonic lodges in Paris, usually with fifty to a hundred members.<sup>62</sup> These included many nobles, some priests, the broth-

ers of Louis XVI, and most leaders of the Enlightenment.<sup>63</sup> In 1760 Helvétius founded the Loge des Sciences; in 1770 the astronomer Lalande expanded this into the Loge des Neuf Soeurs, or Lodge of the Nine Sisters (i.e., the Muses). Here gathered Berthollet, Franklin, Condorcet, Chamfort, Greuze, Houdon, and, later, Sieyès, Brissot, Desmoulins, Danton.<sup>64</sup>

Theoretically the Freemasons excluded the "godless libertine" and the "stupid atheist";<sup>65</sup> every member had to profess belief in "the Great Architect of the Universe." No further religious creed was required, so that in general the Freemasons limited their theology to deism. They were apparently influential in the movement to expel the Jesuits from France.<sup>66</sup> Their avowed purpose was to establish a secret international brotherhood of men bound in fellowship by assemblage and ritual, and pledged to mutual aid, religious toleration, and political reform. Under Louis XVI they entered actively into politics; several of their aristocratic members—Lafayette, Mirabeau *père et fils*, the Vicomte de Noailles, the Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, and the Duc d'Orléans—became liberal leaders in the National Assembly.<sup>67</sup>







# FREEMASONRY



## A WAY OF LIFE